

THE
English Rudiments
OF THE
Latin Tongue,

Explained by
Question and Answer:

Which are so formed

That a Child omitting altogether the
Questions, may learn only the *Answers*, and be fully instructed in the
Rudiments of the *Latin Tongue*.



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L O N D O N :

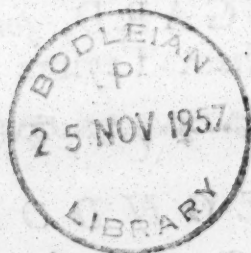
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Ex Æd. Sebund.
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Geo. Stradling, S. T. P.
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To the LEARNER of the

RUDIMENTS

OF THE

LATIN TONGUE.

IN the undertaking of the meanest Action, some *Scope* and *End* is proposed. In thy coming to School, thou must consider, that thy *End* and *Aim* is (or ought to be) to obtain Learning : The end of that is, to enable thee to do God better Service, either in Church or Common-wealth. To facilitate the way, these *English Rudiments of the Latin Tongue* are so composed by Question and Answer (that if my Experience deceive me not) they will render the Task more easie and pleasanter both to Teacher and Learner. For when the Child shall see that he is able to ask a pertinent Question, and his Fellow give him a full Answer, the Master's labour

To the Learner.

is much eased, and the Child greatly encouraged, the Memory less burdened than it was heretofore in the Common Accidence; and yet the Expence and Tedioufness of their Comments wholly avoided.

But in Learning by Heart, let me admonish thee to pass by the Questions altogether, minding them not at all: As for Example, in the Numbers, the Question and Answer stand thus:

Q. How many Numbers be there in Nouns?

In Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

Q. How know you the Singular Number?

The Singular Number speaketh but of one; as *Lapis*, a Stone.

Q. How the Plural.

The Plural Number speaketh of more than one; as *Lapides*, Stones.

Now if you omit the Questions, it standeth together thus to be learned of the Scholar.

In Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural; the Singular Number speaketh but of one, as Lapis, a Stone; the Plural Number speaketh of more than One, as Lapides, Stones.

The Principal Questions are numbred by Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. --- some are not numbred

To the Learner.

ly en-umbred, but set down in a *lesser Character*
d than for Explanation of the former, which in
Acci-learning by Heart may be passed by.
diouf- The main Labour in learning (as of any
ided. Language, so) of the *Latin Tongue*, is in
admo-Nouns and Verbs; in the other Parts there
ltoge-is little Hardness. These Rudiments for
or Ex-the Common Rules are sufficient for the
on and young Beginner, whose tender Capacity
cannot comprehend curious Criticisms.
Vouns- When Age and Proficiency draw them
ngular farther, they may then be exercised
therein: In the mean time, if they be
mber well practised in the *Declining* of Nouns,
but o- and *Conjugating* Verbs, the greatest Diffi-
culty will be overcome. To this End Co-
menius hath furnished us with a *Vestibulum*
f mor- *Linguae Latinae*; where they may have
plenty of Nouns and Verbs disposed in an
stand- easie Method, with a *Vocabulary* at the
of th- latter End, where every Word is declined
and fitted for Childrens Capacity; and a
ingula- *Fanua Linguarum*, a new Work, for those
speak- that have made further Progress. Bless
oe Plus God for these Helps, which our Fore-
one, a- fathers were not acquainted withal. Do
not thou, by thy Negligence, lose the
ored b- Fruit of so great a Benefit, which thou
are no- mayst now enjoy, to thy great Advantage,
mbred

To the Learner.

if it be not thine own Fault. Do not therefore squander away idly that precious Time, which thou canst never call back again ; nor let slip the Opportunity which is now afforded thee in thy tender Age ; lest, when Time shall better awake thy Judgment, thou repent (as Multitudes have done) when it is too late.

These Rudiments have two parts ; First, *Etymology* : Secondly, *Syntaxis*. *Etymology* handles the Eight Parts, with their Accidents, or Things belonging to them severally, as single Words, which begin at *In Speech*. *Syntaxis*, as they are joined together in a Speech, which begins at the *Concords*. The Rules of *Propria quæ Maribus*, teach you to know what *Gender* a *Noun* is of, regularly : *Heteroclites* or *Nouns* that vary from the Ordinary Rule, are set down in *Quæ genus*. But for the declining of them, when the *Gender* is once known, you must bring them to some *Pattern* or *Example* in the *Five Declensions*. The Use of the Rules at *As in præsentî*, is, to teach you to know the *Præterperfect* *Tē se*, and the *Supines* of *Verbs*, both Simple and Compound ; and the *Declining* of them must be reduced to the *Four Conjugations* here set down. Continual Practice and
Exer-

To the Learner.

Exercise will quickly gain a Dexterity therein ; and then thou mayest with Delight and Pleasure go on to the *Syntaxis*, and set upon other Authors. And for thy Ease, I have added at the End of these *Rudiments* all the *Nouns* comprehended in the *Rules of Propria quæ maribus*, and *Quæ genus*, with their Declension and Gender ; and all the *Verbs* in *As in præsentis*, with a short or long Note of their Conjugation, to which, in *declining*, they may be referred. If thou receive any Benefit or Furtherance hereby, give G-O-D the Glory.



Capital LETTERS.

Roman.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
S T V U W X Y Z.

Italick.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
R S T V U W X Y Z.

Small Letters or Characters.

Roman.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
t v u w x y z.

Italick.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t
v u w x y z.

To the Learner.

We use great Characters

1. In proper Names, as *Petrus, Johannes, Peter, John.*
 2. In the beginning of a Sentence; as *Deum time, Parentes honora, Fear God, Honour thy Parents.*
 3. In Names of Arts; as *Grammatica, Logica, Rhetorica, &c.*
 4. In Names of Officers and Dignities; as *Episcopus, a Bishop, Celsitudo vestra, your Highness.*
- Other Words, for the most part, are to be written with small Characters.

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*. There be Five *Vowels* which make a perfect Sound of themselves, viz. *a, e, i, o, u*, and the Greek *y* for *i*; all the rest are *Consonants* which sound with a *Vowel*.

But *i* and *u* are sometimes *Consonants*, and sometimes *Vowels*. They are always *Consonants* when they are set before themselves, or other *Vowels* in the same Syllable, and must be written thus, *j, v*; *jaceo, injicio, jubeo; voluntas, vultus*. But set before a *Consonant*, they are always *Vowels*, and thus written; *i* and *u*; as *ignis, intor, ubi, umbra, unus*.

Notes or Points which we use in distinguishing Writing, are,

1. A Comma, which is a short Pause ————,
2. A Semicolon, something longer ————;
3. A Colon, a long Stay ————:
4. A Period, which makes up a perfect Sentence
5. A Note of Exclamation ————!
6. A Note of Interrogation ————?
7. A Parenthesis ————()

T H E

THE
RUDIMENTS
 OF THE
LATIN TONGUE.

Question I:

How many Parts of Speech are there?

In Speech be Eight Parts;

I. Noun,	} decli- ned.	V. Adverb,	} unde- clined
II. Pronoun,		VI. Conjunction,	
III. Verb,		VII. Preposition,	
IV. Participle,		VIII. Interjection.	

What is it to be declined?

To be declined, is to be varied or changed into divers Terminations.

What is a Termination?

A Termination is the ending of a Word in the last Letter or Syllable.

What is it to be undeclined?

To be undeclined, is not to be varied or changed at all into divers Terminations; but to remain always the same; as *hodie, cras, ad, apud, &c.*

Of a NOUN.

Q. 2 What is a Noun ?

A Noun is the Name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood; as manus an hand, domus an house, bonitas goodness.

Q. 3 How many sorts of Nouns are there ?

There be two sorts of Nouns; a Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Q. 4 What is a Noun Substantive ?

A Noun Substantive is that standeth by it self, and requireth not another word to be joined with it, to shew its signification; as homo a man

What mean you by that standeth by it self ?

It standeth by it self, i. e. it is to be understood of it self alone, without the help of another word.

Q. 5. What is a Noun Adjective ?

A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self in reason or signification; but requireth to be joined with another word; as bonus good, pulcher fair.

Q. 6. How is a Noun Substantive declined ?

A Noun Substantive is declined with one Article; as Hic magister, a master; or else with two at the most; as Hic & hæc parens, a father or mother.

Q. 7. How is a Noun Adjective declined :

A Noun Adjective is declined either with three Determinations, as bonus, bona, bonum; or else with three Articles, as hic, hæc & hoc felix happy; hic & hæc levis & hoc leve light.

Q. 8. How many sorts of Noun Substantives be there.

A Noun Substantive is either Proper to the thing it betokeneth, as Carolus is my proper Name; or else is common to more, as Homo is a common Name to all Men.

Q 9. How many things belong to a Noun ?
There belong to a Noun these Five things ; Number, Case, Gender, Declension and Comparison.

Q 10. How many Numbers be there in a Noun ?

IN Nouns be two Numbers ; the Singular and the Plural.

Q 11. How know you the Singular Number.
The Singular Number speaketh but of One ; as Lapis a Stone.

Q 12. How the Plural ?
The Plural Number speaketh of more than One ; as Lapides Stones.

Cases of Nouns.

Q 13. How many Cases be there in Nouns ?
THere be in Nouns Six Cases singularly and plurally ; the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

How be these Cases known one from another.

The Nominative and the Accusative are known by their Places ; the rest by their Signs.

Q 14. How know you the Nominative Case ?
The Nominative Case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to this Question Who or what ; as Magister docet, The Master teacheth.

Q 15. How the Genitive ?
The Genitive Case is known by the token Of, and answereth to this Question Whose or whereof ; as Doctrina Magistri, the learning of the Master.

Q 16. How the Dative ?
The Dative Case is known by this Token To, and answereth to this Question, To whom or to what ; as Do librum Magistro, I give a Book to the Master.

Q 17.

Q 9.

The English Rudiments.

Q. 17. How the Accusative ?

The Accusative Case followeth the Verb, and answereth this Question, Whom or what, to Amo magistrum; I love the master.

Q. 18. How the Vocative ?

The Vocative Case is known by calling or speaking to; as ô magister ! O master,

Q. 19. How the Ablative ?

The Ablative Case is commonly joined with Prepositions serving to the Ablative Case: as De magistro, of the master, Coram magistro, before the master.

Also In, With, Through, For, From, By, and Than, after the Comparative Degree, the Signs of the Ablative Case.

What be the Common Signs of the Cases ?

The Common Sign of the	{	Nominative is <i>a.</i> or <i>the.</i>
		Genitive of.
		Dative <i>to.</i>
		Accusative <i>the.</i>
		Vocative <i>o.</i>
		Ablative <i>from.</i>

Articles.

Q. 20. What is the use of Articles ?

Articles are Marks or Notes of the Gender borrowed of the Pronoun, and are thus declined.

Singulariter.	{	N. hic, hæc, hoc	{	Pluraliter.	{	N. hi, hæ, hæc
		G. hujus, hujus, hujus				G. horum, harum, o
		D. huic, huic, huic				D. his, his, his(rum)
		A. hunc, hanc, hoc.				A. hos, has, hæc
		V. caret				V. caret
		A. hoc, hac, hac				A. his, his, his

Genders

Genders of Nouns.

Genders of Nouns be Seven; the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

Q 22. How know you the Masculine Gender?
The Masculine Gender is declined with this Article, the Hic; as Hic vir, a man.

Q. 23. How the Feminine?
The Feminine Gender is declined with this Article Hæc; as Hæc mulier, a women.

Q 24. How the Neuter.
The Neuter Gender is declined with this Article Hoc; as Hoc saxum, a stone.

Q. 25. How the common of two.
The common of two is declined with Hc & Hæc; as Hic & Hæc parens, a father or mother.

Q. 26. How the common of three?
The common of three is declined with Hic, hæc & hoc; as hic, hæc & hoc Felix, happy.

Q 27. How the doubtful?
The doubtful Gender is declined with Hic or hæc; as Hic vel hæc dies, a day.

Q. 28. How the Epicene?
The Epicene Gender is declined with one Article, and under that one Article both kinds be signified; as Hic puer, a sparrow, Hæc aquila, an eagle, both he and she.

6 The English Rudiments Declensions of Nouns.

Q 29. How many Declensions be there ?

T Here be five Declensions of Nouns.

Q 30. How are the Five Declensions known one from another.

These Five Declensions are known asunder by the Termination of their Cases.

Q 31. How the first.

I. T HE first is, when the Genitive and Dative Case singular end in æ, the Accusative in am, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in a, the Nominative plural in æ, the Genitive in arum, the Dative in is, the Accusative in as, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in is, as in Example.

Singulariter.

Nom.	hæc Musa	a song
Gen.	hujus musæ	of a song
Dat.	huic musæ	to a song
Acc.	hanc musam	the song
Voc.	ô musa	O song
Abl.	ab hac musa	from a song

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hæ Musæ	songs
Gen.	harum musarum	of songs
Dat.	his musis	to songs
Acc.	has musas	the songs
Voc.	ô musæ	O songs
Abl.	ab his musis.	from songs.

What particular Observation have you in the first Declension ?

Note, That Filia and Nata do make the Dative and Ablative plural in is, or in abus ; also Dea, mul-
equa, liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative
Case plural in abus only.

Qu. 3

ere ? Q. 32. How know you the Second Declension ?

I. **T**HE Second is when the Genitive Case singular ends in i ; the Dative in o, the Accusative in um, the Vocative for the most part like the Nominative, the Ablative in o : The Nominative plural in i, the Genitive in orum, the Dative in is, the Accusative in s, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in e, as in Example.

am, th
u a, th
um, th
ive lik
mple.

Singulariter.

Nom.	hic Magister	a master
Gen.	hujus magistri	of a master
Dat.	huic magistro	to a master
Acc.	hunc magistrum	the master
Voc.	o magister	O master
Abl.	ab hoc magistro	from a master

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hi Magistri.	masters
Gen.	horum Magistrorum	of masters
Dat.	his magistris	to masters
Acc.	hos magistros	the masters
Voc.	o magistri	O masters
Abl.	ab his magistris	from masters

Singulariter.

Nom.	hic Dominus	a lord
Gen.	hujus domini	of a lord
Dat.	huic domino	to a lord
Acc.	hunc dominum	the lord
Voc.	o domine	O lord
Abl.	ab hoc domino	from a lord,

the fir
ive an
a, mul
Ablati

Plu-

Qu. 3

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hi Domini	Lords
Gen.	horum Dominorum	of Lords
Dat.	his Dominis	to Lords
Acc.	hos Dominos	the Lords
Voc.	ô Domini	O Lords
Abl.	ab his Dominis	from Lords.

Why do you say in the Vocative singular, the Vocative for the most part like the Nominative?

Because it is not always so; for there be divers Exceptions; as

I. *When the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative shall end in e; as Nom. hic Dominus, Voc. ô Domine Except Deus, which maketh ô Deus, and Filius that maketh ô fili.*

II. *When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be the proper Name of a Man, the Vocative shall end in i: as Nom. hic Georgius, Voc. ô Georgi.*

III. *Also these Nouns following make the Vocative in e, or us: as agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.*

N. B. *Note also, that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both Number, and in the Plural Number they end all in a; as in Example.*

Singulariter.

Nom.	hoc regnum	a kingdom
Gen.	hujus regni	of a kingdom
Dat.	hâc regno	to a kingdom
Acc.	hoc regnum	the kingdom
Voc.	ô regnum	O kingdom
Abl.	ab hoc regno	from a kingdom.

plura-

Pluraliter.

<i>Nom.</i> hæc Regna	<i>Kingdoms</i>
<i>Gen.</i> horum regnorum	<i>of kingdoms</i>
<i>Dat.</i> his regnis	<i>to kingdoms</i>
<i>Acc.</i> hæc regna	<i>the kingdoms</i>
<i>Voc.</i> ô regna	<i>O kingdoms</i>
<i>Abl.</i> ab his regnis	<i>from kingdoms.</i>

Ambo and Duo make the Neuter Gender in o ; and
be thus declined ;

Pluraliter.

<i>Nom.</i> Ambo, ambæ, ambo
<i>Gen.</i> amborum, ambarum, amborum
<i>Dat.</i> ambobus, ambabus, ambobus
<i>Acc.</i> ambos, ambas, ambo.
<i>Voc.</i> ambo, ambæ, ambo
<i>Abl.</i> ambobus, ambabus, ambobus

Likewise Duo.

Q 33. How know you the third Declension ?

III. **T**HE Third is when the Genitive Case singular
endeth in is ; the Dative in i ; the Accusative
in em, and sometimes in im ; and sometimes in both ; the
Vocative like the Nominative ; the Ablative in e, some-
time in i, and sometimes both e and i ; the Nominative
Case plural in us the Genitive in um, and sometimes in
ium ; the Dative in bus ; the Accusative in es : the
Vocative like the Nominative ; the Ablative in bus ; as
in Example.

Singulariter.

<i>Nom.</i> hic Lapis	<i>a Stone</i>
<i>Gen.</i> hujus lapidis	<i>of a stone</i>
<i>Dat.</i> huic lapidi	<i>to a stone</i>
<i>Acc.</i> hunc lapidem	<i>the stone</i>
<i>Voc.</i> ô lapis	<i>O stone</i>
<i>Abl.</i> ab hoc lapide	<i>from a stone</i>

Pluraliter

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Pluraliter.

<i>Nom.</i>	hi Lapides	<i>stones.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	horum lapidum	<i>Of stones.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	his lapidibus	<i>to stones.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	hos lapides	<i>the stones.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	ô lapides	<i>O stones.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	ab his lapidibus	<i>from stones.</i>

Singulariter.

<i>Nom.</i>	hic & hæc parens	<i>a father or mother.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	hujus parentis.	
<i>Dat.</i>	huic parenti.	
<i>Acc.</i>	hunc & hanc parentem.	
<i>Voc.</i>	ô parens.	
<i>Abl.</i>	ab hoc & hac parente.	

Pluraliter.

<i>Nom.</i>	hi et hæ parentes.
<i>Gen.</i>	horum & harum parentum.
<i>Dat.</i>	his parentibus.
<i>Acc.</i>	hos & has parentes.
<i>Voc.</i>	ô parentes
<i>Abl.</i>	ab his parentibus

Q 34. How know you the Fourth Declension?

IV. **T**HE fourth is, when the Genitive Case singular endeth in us; the Dative in ui; the Accusative in um; the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in u; the Nominative plural in us; the Genitive in uum; the Dative in ibus; the Accusative in us; the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in ibus; as in Example:

Singul

Singulariter

Nom.	hæc Manus	<i>an hand</i>
Gen.	hujus manus	<i>of an hand</i>
Dat.	huic manui	<i>to an hand</i>
Acc.	hanc manum	<i>the hand</i>
Voc.	ô manus	<i>O hand</i>
Abl.	ab hac manu	<i>from a hand</i>

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hæ Manus	<i>hands</i>
Gen.	harum manuum	<i>of hands</i>
Dat.	his manibus	<i>to hands</i>
Acc.	has manus	<i>the hands</i>
Voc.	ô manus	<i>O hands</i>
Abl.	ab his manibus	<i>from hands</i>

Q 35. How know you the Fifth Declension ?

THE Fifth is, when the Genitive and the Dative Case singular end in ei ; the Accusative in em ; the Vocative like the Nominative ; the Ablative in e ; the Nominative plural in es ; the Genitive in erum ; the Dative in ebus ; the Accusative in es ; the Vocative like the Nominative ; the Ablative in ebus ; as in Example.

Singulariter.

Nom.	hæc Facies	<i>a Face</i>
Gen.	hujus faciei	<i>of a face</i>
Dat.	huic faciei	<i>to a face</i>
Acc.	hanc faciem	<i>the face</i>
Voc.	ô facies	<i>O face</i>
Abl.	ab hac facie	<i>from a face</i>

Pluraliter.

Pluraliter.

Nom. hæ facies	Faces
Gen. harum facierum	of faces
Dat. his faciebus	to faces
Acc. has facies	the faces
Voc. ô facies	O faces
Abl. ab his faciebus	from faces.

N. B. Note, that all Nouns of the Fifth Declension be of the Feminine Gender, except meridiæ and diæ.

Q How ends the Genitive Case singular in each Declension?

The Genitive Case singular of the

1. in æ	as Musæ
2. in i	as Magistri
3. in is	as Lapidis
4. in us	as Manus
5. in ei	as Meridiei.

The Dative Case singular of the

1. in æ	as Musæ
2. in o	as Magistro
3. in i	as Lapidì
4. in ui	as Manui
5. in ei	as Faciei.

The Accusative Case singular of the

1. in am	as Musam
2. in um	as Magistrum
3. in em	as Lapidem
4. in um	as Manum
5. in em	as Faciem.

The Vocative like the Nominative, singularly and plurally in all Declensions, save in the second singular; where it is for the most part like the Nominative.

The

The Ablative singular of the

1. in a
2. in o
3. in e
4. in u
5. in e

as Musa
as Magistro
as Lapide
as Manu
as Facie.

The Nominative plural of the

1. in æ
2. in i
3. in es
4. in us
5. in es

as Musæ
as Magistri
as Lapides
as Manus
as Facies.

The Genitive plural of the

1. in arum
2. in orum
3. in um or ium
4. in uum
5. in erum.

as Musarum
as Magistrorum
as Lapidum, tristi-
as Mnum (um)
as Facierum.

The Dative plural of the

1. in is
2. in is
3. in bus
4. in ibus
5. in ebus

as Musis
as Magistris
as Lapidibus
as Manibus
as Faciebus.

The Accusative plural of the

1. in as
2. in os
3. in es
4. in us
5. in es

as Musas
as Magistros
as Lapides
as Manus
as Facies

The Vocative plural is always like the Nominative.

The Ablative plural is ever the same with the Dative.

The

The Declining of Adjectives

Qu. 36. How is a Noun Adjective of three Terminations declined?

A *Noun Adjective of three Terminations is thus declined.*

Singulariter.

N. bonus, bona, bonum,

G. boni, bonæ, boni.

D. bono, bonæ, bono.

A. bonum, bonam, bonum.

V. bonæ, bona, bonum

A. bono, bona, bono.

Pluraliter.

N. boni, bonæ, bona

G. bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.

D. bonis, bonis, bonis.

A. bonos, bonas, bona.

V. boni, bonæ, bona

A. bonis, bonis, bonis.

N. B. *Eight Adjectives, viz unus, totus, solus, ullus, alius, alter, uter, and neuter, make the Gen. sing. in ius; and the Dative in i; as unus, una, unum, Gen. unius, Dat. uni; in other places like bonus. But ullus, alius, alter, uter, and neuter like the Vocative Case; and alius makes aliud in the neuter Gender, not alium.*

Qu. 37. How is a Noun Adjective of three Articles declined?

A *Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined after the third Declension.*

Singulariter.

N. hic, hæc, & hoc felix

G. hujus felicitis (happy.

D. huic felici.

A. hunc & hanc felicem & hoc felix.

V. ô felix.

A. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice vel felici.

Pluraliter.

N. hi & hæ felices & hæc felicia.

G. horum harum & horum

D. his felicibus (felicitum

A. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.

V. ô felices & ô felicia.

A. ab his felicibus.

Sing.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Term	hic & hæc tristis & hoc triste. <i>so r.wful</i>	N. hi & hæc tristes, & hæc tristia.
hus de	hujus tristis.	G. horum, harum & horum tristium.
na	huic tristi.	D. his tristibus.
ar, m	hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.	A. hos & has tristes, & hæc tristia.
onis.	ô tritis, & ô triste.	V. ô tristes, & ô tristia.
ona,	ab hoc, hac & hoc tristi.	A. ab his tristibus.

Comparisons of Noun Adjectives.

Q. 38 What is Comparison?

Comparison is the altering the signification of a word into more or less by Degrees.

Q. 39. What sorts of Nouns are compared?
Adjectives, whose signification may increase or be diminished, may form Comparison.

What is to have the signification increased or diminished.

To have the signification increased or diminished, is to be made more or less; as hard, harder, hardest; so back again, hardest, harder, hard.

Q. 40. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

There be Three Degrees of Comparison; the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Q. 41. How know you the Positive?

The Positive betokeneth a thing absolutely without excess; as durus hard.

Q. 42. How know you the Comparative?

The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his Positive in signification; as durior, harder, or more hard.

Q.

Q. 43. Whence is the Comparative Degree formed?

The Comparative is formed of the first Case of his Positive, that endeth in i, by putting thereto or in the Masculine and Feminine Gender, and us in the Nester; as *duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius*; of *tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius*.

Q. 44. How know you the Superlative?

The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in the highest Degree, as *durissimus, hardest*.

Q. 45. Whence is the Superlative formed?

The Superlative is formed of the first Case of his Positive that endeth in i, by putting to it *and* *simus*; as *duri, durissimus*; *tristi, tristissimus*.

Q. 46. How be Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative Degree declined?

Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative Degree are declined like *durior, harder, thus*;

Sing.

Plur.

N. *hic & hæc durior, & hoc durior.*

N. *hi & hæc duriores, hæc duriora.*

G. *hujus durioris*

G. *horum, harum, & h*

D. *huic duriori*

rum duriorum

A. *hunc & hanc durio-*

D. *his durioribus.*

rem, & hoc durius,

A. *hos & has duriores, hæc duriora.*

V. *ô durior & ô durius.*

V. *ô duriores & ô duriora.*

A. *ab hoc, hac & hoc*

A. *ab his durioribus.*

durio-re vel duriori.

Q. 47. What Exceptions are there from the general Rules

From these general Rules are excepted these that follow

I. *Bonus, melior, optimus, Malus, pejor, pessimus*
Magnus, major, maximus, parvus, minor, minimus
Multus, plurimus; multa, plurima; multum, plus plurimum.

II.

II. If the positive end in er, the superlative is formed of the Nominative Case, by putting to *imus*; as Pulcher pulcherrimus.

III. These Nouns ending in *lis*, make the superlative, by changing *is* into *limus*; as humilis humillimus; similis simillimus; facilis facillimus; gracilis gracillimus; agilis agilissimus; docilis docillissimus. All other Nouns ending in *lis* follow the general Rule foregoing.

IV. If a Vowel come before us, it is compared by *magis* and *maxime*; as pius, magis pius, maxime pius; Assiduus, magis assiduus, maxime assiduus.

Of a Pronoun.

Q. 48. What is a Pronoun?

A Pronoun is a part of Speech, like to a Noun, which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

Why is it called a Pronoun?

It is called a Pronoun, because it is put for a Noun, and doth supply the place of a Noun.

How are Pronouns used?

Pronouns are used two ways; either in shewing or rehearsing.

Q. 49. How many Pronouns be there?

There be fifteen Pronouns; Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras.

Q. 50. How many have the Vocative Case?

Four of these have the Vocative Case; as tu, meus, noster and nostras; all the rest lack it; also sui wants the Nominative Case.

Q. 51. What are added to the Pronouns?

To these may be added their compounds; Egomet, tute, idem, and also qui, quæ, quod.

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Q 52. How many Pronoun-Substantives be there?

Ego, tu, sui, are Pronoun Substantives, all the rest are Adjectives.

Q 53. How many Pronoun-Primitives be there?

These Eight Pronouns. Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste hic, and is, be primitives.

Q 54. Why are they called Primitives?

Because they are first words, and not derived of others.

Q 55. What are they called besides?

They be also called Demonstratives, because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q 56. How many Pronoun Relatives be there?

These six, hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui, be Relatives.

Q 57. Why are they called Relatives?

Because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q 58. How many Pronoun-Derivatives are there?

These seven, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, be Derivatives.

Q 59. Why are they called Derivatives?

Because they are derived of their Primitives mei, tui, sui, nostri and vestri.

Q 60. How many things belong to a Pronoun?

There belong to a Pronoun these five things; Number, Case, Gender, as are in a Noun; Declension and Person, as here followeth.

The Declension of Pronouns.

Q 61. How many Declensions are there of Pronouns?

There be four Declensions of Pronouns.

Q. 61

Of the Latin Tongue.

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Q. 62. How will you know what Declension a Pronoun is of?

The Declensions of pronouns are known by the Termination of the Genitive Case singular, as in Nouns; as the Genitive of the

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| I. in i, | as mei, tui, sui. |
| II in ius or jus, | as estius, ejus, cujus. |
| III. in i, æ, and i, | as mei, meæ, mei. |
| IV. in atis, | as nostras, nostratis. |

How many Pronouns be of the first Declension?

These three, Ego, tui, sui, be of of the first Declension, and be thus declined.

Singulariter.	{	Nom. Ego	{	Pluraliter.	{	Nom. nos.
		Gen. mei				Gen. nostrum vel nostri.
		Dat. mihi				Dat. vobis.
		Acc. me				Acc. nos.
		Voc. car.				Voc. caret.
Singulariter.	{	Abl. à me	{	Pluraliter.	{	Abl. à nobis.
		Nom. Tu				Nom. vos.
		Gen. tui				Gen. vestrum vel vestri.
		Dat. tibi				Dat. vobis.
		Acc. te				Acc. vos.
	{	Voc. ô tu	{		{	Voc. ô vos.
		Abl. à te				Abl. à vobis.

Singulariter and Pluraliter.	{	Nominativo caret.
		Genitivo sui.
		Dativo sibi.
		Accusativo se.
		Vocativo caret.
	{	Ablativo à se.

Q. 64. How many Pronouns be of the second Declension?

These six, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, be of the second Declension, and be thus declined.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>iste, ista, istud.</i>	Nom. <i>isti, ista, ista.</i>
Gen. <i>istius.</i>	G. <i>istorum, istarum, istorum</i>
Dat. <i>isti.</i>	Dat. <i>istis.</i>
Acc. <i>istum, istam, istud.</i>	Acc. <i>istos, istas, ista.</i>
Voc. <i>caret.</i>	Voc. <i>caret.</i>
Abl. <i>iste, ista, isto.</i>	Abl. <i>istis.</i>

NB. *Ille* is declined like *iste* and also *ipse*; saving that *ipse* maketh *ipsum* in the Neuter Gender, not *ipsud*.

Q. 65. How is *hic* declined?

Nom. *hic, hæc, hoc*: Gen. *hujus*: Dat. *huic*: as afore in the Neut.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>is, ea, id.</i>	Nom. <i>ii, ea, ea.</i>
Gen. <i>ejus.</i>	Gen. <i>eorum, earum, eorum.</i>
Dat. <i>ei.</i>	Dat. <i>iis, vel eis.</i>
Acc. <i>eum, eam, id.</i>	Acc. <i>eos, eas, ea.</i>
Voc. <i>caret.</i>	Voc. <i>caret.</i>
Abl. <i>eo, ea, eo.</i>	Abl. <i>iis, vel eis.</i>
Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>qui, quæ, quod.</i>	Nom. <i>qui, quæ, quæ.</i>
Gen. <i>cujus.</i>	G. <i>quorum, quarum, quorum.</i>
Dat. <i>cui.</i>	Dat. <i>quibus, vel quæis.</i>
Acc. <i>quem, quam, quod.</i>	Acc. <i>quos, quas, quæ.</i>
Voc. <i>caret.</i>	Voc. <i>caret.</i>
Abl. <i>quo, quæ, quo.</i>	Abl. <i>quibus, vel quæis.</i>

So is *Quis* declined, whether it be Interrogative or Indefinite.

Singulariter { Nom. *quis quæ quid.*
Gen. *cujus, &c.*

But the Compound *Quisquis* is thus declined.

Singu'ariter { Nom. *quisquis, quicquid.*
Acc. *quicquid.*
Abl. *quoque, quoqua, quoquo.*

Q 66. How many Pronouns be of the third Declension?

These five, meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester, are of the third Declension; and are declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Terminations, in this wise.

Sing.

N. meus, mea, meum.
G. mei, meae, mei.
D. meo, meae, meo.
A. meum, meam, meum.
V. mei, mea, meum.
A. meo, mea, meo.

Plur.

N. mei, meae, meae.
G. meorum, mearum, meorum.
D. meis.
A. meos, meas, mea.
V. mei, meae, mea.
A. meis.

So is noster declined, and tuus, suus, vester, saving that these three last do lack the Vocative Case.

Q 67. How many Pronouns be of the fourth Declension?

Nostras, vestras, be of the fourth Declension, and be thus declined.

Sing.

N. hic & haec nostras, & hoc nostrate
G. hujus nostratis
D. huic nostrati
A. hunc & hinc nostratem, & hoc nostrate
V O nostras, & O nostrate
A. ab hoc, hac & hoc nostrate vel nostrati.

Plur.

N. hi & hae nostrates, & haec nostratia
G. horum, harum & horum nostratium
D. his nostratibus
A. hos & has nostrates, & hac nostratia
V. O nostrates, & O nostratia
A. ab his nostratibus.

Cujus is here to be referred for the like manner of declining. So Arpinus, Ravennas, Londinas, &c. which be called Gentiles, because they properly betoken pertaining to Countries or Nations, to Sects or Faction.

Q 68. How many Persons be there in a Pronoun?

A Pronoun hath three Persons.

How know you the first Person?

The first Person speaketh of itself; as Ego I, Nos We.

Q 70. How the second?

The second Person is spoken to; as, Tu Thou, Vos Ye and of this Person is every Vocative Case.

Q 71. How the third?

The third person is spoken of; as Ille He, Illi They and therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles be of the third Person, viz. because they are spoken of.

Of a V E R B.

Q 72. What is a Verb?

A *Verb is a Part of Speech, declined with Mood and Tense, and becometh to do, as amo, I love; or to suffer, as amor, I am loved; or to be, as sum, I am.*

What is the Difference between a Noun and a Verb?

A Noun signifies the Name of a Thing; a Verb signifies the Manner of doing, suffering, or being of a Thing

Q 73. How many sorts of Verbs be there?

There be two sorts of Verbs: Personal, which is declined with divers Persons or Terminations; as Amo I love, amas, amat; and Impersonal, not varied by divers Persons, but formed in the third Person singular only, as Tædet, it irketh, Oportet, it behoveth.

Q 74. How many kinds of Verbs Personals be there?

Of Verbs Personals there be five Kinds: Active, Passive, Nuter, Deponent, and Commune.

How

How do these differ one from another?

These differ three ways: 1. In Termination.
2. In signification. 3. In declining or forming.

Q. 75. How know you a Verb Active?

A Verb Active endeth in o; and signifies to do, as
Amo, I love.

Q. 76. How a Verb Passive?

A Verb Passive endeth in or; and signifies to suffer, as
Amor, I am loved.

Q. 77. How a Verb Neuter?

A Verb Neuter endeth in m, and signifies to be, as
Sum, I am; or in o and signifies sometimes to do, as
Curro, I run; and sometimes to suffer, as Ægroto, I
am sick.

Q. 78. How a Verb Deponent?

A Verb Deponent endeth in or, like a passive, and yet
in Signification is either like an Active, as Loquor Ver-
bum, I speak a Word; or like a Neuter, signifying
actively, as glorior, I boast.

Q. 79. How a Verb Commune?

A Verb Commune endeth in or, and yet in Signification
is both active and passive; as Osculor te, I kiss thee;
Osculor, a te, I am kissed of thee.

M O O D.

Q. 80. How many Moods are there?

Here be six Moods, the Indicative, the Imperative,
the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and
the Infinitive.

Q. 81. How know you the Indicative Mood?

The Indicative Mood sheweth a Reason, true or false;
as Ego, Amo, I love; or else asketh a Question; as
Amus tu? Dost thou love?

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Q 82. How the Imperative ?

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth : as, Amem, Love thou.

Q 83. How the Optative ?

The Optative wisheth or desireth ; with these Signs : Would God, I pray God, or God grant : and hath evermore an Adverb of wishing joyned with him : as utinam amem, I pray God I love.

Q 84. How the Potential ?

The Potential Mood is known by these Signs : May, can, might, would, could, should, or ought : As Amem, may or can love ; without an Adverb joyn'd with him.

Q 85. How the Subjunctive ?

The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore some Conjunction joined with him ; as Cum amarem, when I loved.

Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood ?

It is called the Subjunctive Mood, because it dependeth of another Verb either going before or coming after ; as Cum amarem eram miser, When I loved I was a Wretch.

How do the Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Moods differ ?

The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods are the same in termination ; but they differ in Signification and Sign of the Mood.

Q 86. How know you the Infinitive Mood ?

The Infinitive signifies to do, or suffer, or to be, and hath neither Number, nor person, nor Nominative Case before him

By what Sign is it known ?

It is commonly known by this Sign to : as amare, To love.

When two Verbs come together, what Mood must the latter be ?

When

When two Verbs come together without any Noun between them, the latter shall be the infinitive Mood; as cupio discere, I desire to learn.

Gerunds.

Q 87. What are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood

T Here belong to the Infinitive Mood Gerunds and Supines.

Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood? Because their signification is infinite, like the signification of the Infinitive Mood, not making any difference of Number or Person.

Q 88. How many Gerunds are there?

There be three Gerunds, ending in di. do. and dum, which have both the Active and Passive signification; amandi of loving or of being loved; amando, in loving or in being loved; amandum, to love, or to be loved.

Supines.

T Here be two Supines. The first ends in um, and, signifies actively; as amatum to love. The latter in u, and for the most part signifies passively; as amatu to be loved.

Tenses.

Q 90. How many Tenses be there?

T Here be five Tenses or Times; the present tense, the preterimperfect tense, the preterperfect tense, the preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense.

Q 91. How know you the Present Tense?

The present tense speaketh of the time that now is, as amo, I love.

Q. 92. How the Preterimperfect Tense ?

The Preterimperfect Tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past ; as amabam, I loved, or did love.

Q. 93. How the Preterperfect Tense ?

The Preterperfect Tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign have, as amavi, I have loved.

Q. 94. How know you the Preterpluperfect Tense ?

The Preterpluperfect Tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this sign had, amaverem, I had loved.

Q. 95. How the Future Tense ?

The Future Tense speaketh of the time to come, with this sign shall or will, as amabo, I shall or will love.

Persons.

Q. 96. How many Persons are there in Verbs ?

THere be in Verbs three Persons in both Numbers ;
as Sing. Ego amo, I love ; tu amas, thou lovest ;
ille amat, he loveth. Plur. Nos amamus, we love ;
vos amatis, ye love ; illi amant, they love.

Conjugations.

Q. 97. How many Conjugations are there in Verbs ?

Verbs have four Conjugations, which are known after this manner.

Q. 98 How know you the first Conjugation ?

*The first Conjugation hath ā long before re and ris ;
as amāre. amāris.*

Q. 99. How the second ?

*The second Conjugation hath ē long before re and ris ;
as docēre, docēris.*

Q. 100.

Q. 100. How the third ?

The third Conjugation hath ē short before re and ris: as legēre, legēris.

Q. 101. How the fourth ?

The fourth Conjugation hath ī long before re and ris: as audīre, audīris.

Q. 102. How be the Verbs in O declined ?

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations, be declined after these Examples.

I **A** Mo, amas, amavi, amare ; amandi, amando, amandum ; amatum, amatu ; amans, amaturus. *To love.*

II. Doceo, doces, docui, docere ; docendi, docendo, docendum ; doctum, doctu ; docens, docturus. *To teach.*

III. Lego, legis, legi, legere ; legendi, legendo, legendum ; lectum, lectu ; legens, lecturus. *To read.*

IV. Audio, audis, audiui, audire ; audiendi, audiendo, audiendum ; auditum, auditu ; audiens, auditurus. *To hear.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense singular.

I love, thou lovest, he loveth, we love, ye love, they love.

or or or or or or
do love, dost love, doth love, do love, do love, do love.

Amo, amas, amat.	} Pluralis	} Amamus, amatis, amant.	
Doceo, doces, docet,			Docemus, docetis, docent
Lego, legis, legit.			Legimus, legitis, legunt,
Audio, audis, audit.			audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Preter-

<i>Preterimperfect tense singular</i>	{ Amabam,	<i>I loved or did love.</i> bas, bat. plur. bamus, batis, bant.
	{ Docebam,	
	{ Legebam,	
	{ Audiebam,	
<i>Preterperfect tense singular</i>	{ Amavi,	<i>I have loved.</i> isti, it. plur. imus, istis, erunt vel ere.
	{ Docui,	
	{ Legi,	
	{ Audiui,	
<i>Preterpluperfect tense singular</i>	{ Amaveram,	<i>I had loved.</i> ras, rat. plur. ramus, ratis, rant.
	{ Docueram,	
	{ Legeram,	
	{ Audiveram,	
<i>Future tense singular</i>	{ Amabo,	<i>I shall or will love.</i> bis, bit. plur. bimus, bitis, bunt. es, et. plur. emus, etis, ent.
	{ Docebo,	
	{ Legam,	
	{ Audiam,	

Imperative Mood.

Love love he, or Love we, or Love Love they, or thou let him love. let us love. ye, let them love.

<i>Present tense singular</i>	{ Ama, amet,	{ plur a-	{ amate, ament
	{ Amato, amato,	{ memus.	{ amatote, amanto
	{ Dote, doceat,	{ plur. do-	{ docete, doceant
	{ doceto, doceto,	{ ceamus.	{ docetote, docento
	{ Lege, legat,	{ plur. le-	{ legite, legant
	{ Legito, legito,	{ gamus.	{ legitote, legunto
	{ Audi, audiat,	{ plur. au-	{ audite, audiant
	{ audito, audito,	{ diamus.	{ auditote, audiunto

N. B. *The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Mood, have the same Termination: Only they differ in Signification and Sign of the Mood: as utinam amem, God grant I love, in the Optative Mood; amem, I may or can love, in the Potential Mood: cum amem, when I love, in the Subjunctive Mood, and so likewise in other Tenses.*

Sub-

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Present tense singul. cum	{	Amem, ames, amet. pl. amemus, ametis,	} as, at. pl. amus, atis ant.
		Doceam,	
		Legam,	
		Audiam,	

Preterim- perfect tense singular. cum	{	Amarem,	} <i>When I loved or did love.</i>
		Docerem,	
		Legerem,	
		Audirem,	

Preterperfect tense sing. cum	{	Amaverim,	} <i>When I have loved.</i>
		Docuerim,	
		Legerim,	
		Audiverim,	

Preterplu- perfect tense sing. cum	{	Amavissem,	} <i>When I had loved.</i>
		Docuisssem,	
		Legissem,	
		Audivissem,	

Future tense sing. cum	{	Amavero,	} <i>When I shall or will love.</i>
		Docuero,	
		Legero,	
		Audivero,	

Infinitive Mood.

Present and preter- imperfect tense.	{	Amare, to love
		Docere, to teach
		Legere, to read
		Audire, to hear

Preterper- fect & pre- terpluperfect tense.	{	Amavisse,	} <i>to have</i>	} <i>loved</i>
		Docuisse,		
		Legisse,		
		Audivisse,		

or had *taught*
read
heard

Future

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Future
tense. { Amaturum
Docturum
Lecturum
Auditurum | e ss, To { love
teach
read
hear | hereafter.

Gerunds. { Amandi, of loving, | do, in loving, | dum, to lo
Docendi of teaching. | do, in teaching, | dum, to tea
Legendi, of reading | do, in reading, | dum, to rea
Audiendi, of hearing, | do, in hearing, | dum, to he

Supines. { Amatum, to love, | Amatu, to be loved.
Doctum, to teach, | Doctu, to be taught.
Lectum, to read, | Lectu, to be read.
Auditum, to hear, | Auditu, to be heard.

A Partici-
ple of the
present
tense. { Amans, loving.
Docens, teaching.
Legens, reading.
Audiens, hearing.

The Parti-
ciple of the
first future
tense. { Amaturus, to love, or about to love
Docturus, to teach, or about to teach.
Lecturus, to read, or about to read.
Auditurus, to hear, or about to hear.

Before we decline any Verbs in or, for supplying of ma
Tenses, lacking in all such Verbs, we must learn
decline the Verb Sum, in this wise following.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus: To be.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense { SUM, I am; es, est. plural. S
singular. { nus, estis, sunt.

Preterimperfect tense sing. { Eram, I was; eras, erat. plural. Er
mus, eratis, erant.

Pret

Preterperfect tense sing.	Fui, <i>I have been</i> ; fuisti, fuit. <i>Plur.</i> fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt vel fuere.
Preterpluper- fect tense sing.	Fueram, <i>I had been</i> ; fueras, fuerat. <i>Plur.</i> fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.
Future tense singular.	Ero, <i>I shall or will be</i> ; eris, erit, <i>Plur.</i> erimus, eritis, erunt..

Imperative Mood.

Present tense sin- gular.	Sis, <i>be thou</i> Sit, <i>Plural.</i> Simus Sitis, Sint.
	Es, Est, Este,
	Esto Esto, Estote Sunto.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense singul. cum	Sim, <i>when I am</i> ; sis, sit. <i>Plur.</i> simus, sitis, sint.
Preterimperfect tense sing. cum	Essem, <i>when I was</i> ; esses, esset. <i>Plur.</i> essemus, essetis, essent.
Preterperfect tense sing. cum	Fuerim, <i>when I have been</i> ; fueris, fuerit. <i>Pl.</i> fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Preterpluperfect tense sing. cum	Fuissem, <i>when I had been</i> ; fuisses, fuisset. <i>Pl.</i> fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.
Future tense sing. cum	Fuero, <i>when I shall or will be</i> ; fueritis, fuerit. <i>Pl.</i> fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense.	Esse, <i>to be</i> and Preter- pluper. tense.	Preterperfect and Prete- pluper. tense.	Fuisse. <i>to have or had been.</i>
Future tense.	Fore vel futurum esse, <i>to be hereafter.</i>		
Participle.	Futurus, <i>to be, or about to be.</i>		

Imperative Mood.

Be thou Let him Let us be Be ye Let them
loved. be loved. loved. loved. be loved.

Amare, ametur,	P. ame-	Amamini, amentur,
amator, amator.	mur,	amaminor, amantor.
Docere doceatur.	P. doce-	Docemini, doceantur,
docetor, docetor	amur,	doceminor, docentor.
Legere, legatur.	P. lega-	Legimini, legantur,
legitor, legitor.	mur,	legiminor, leguntor.
Audire, audiat,ur,	P. audi	Audimini, audiantur,
auditor, auditor.	amur,	audiminor, audiuntor.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Plur. Present	Amer, eris vel ere, etur.	Pl. cum emur,
minutense	Docear,	(emini, entur.
Singul.	Legar,	aris, vel are atur. pl. cum amur,
cum	Audiar,	(amini, antur.
pl. ba	Preterim-	When I was loved.
ur. perfect	Ama-er,	
ense sing.	Doce-er,	reris vel rere retur. pl. cum
	Legere-,	remur, remini, rentur.
cum	Audirer,	

When I have been loved.

Preterper	Amatus,	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fue-
et tense	Doctus,	ris, tus sit vel fuerit pl. cum
Singular	Lectus,	ti simus vel fuerimus. ti sitis
cum	Auditus,	vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint

When I had been loved.

Preterplu	Amatus,	essem vel fuisset tus esses vel
perfect	Doctus,	fuisset, tus esset vel fuisset.
ense sing.	Lectus,	plur. cum ti essemus vel fuisset
cum	Auditus,	semus, ti essetis vel fuissetis,
		(ti essent vel fuissent.

Future

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When I shall or will be loved.

Future tense sing. cum	{	Amatus	{	ero vel fuero ;	{	tus eris vel f
		Doctus		tus erit vel fuerit.		Plur. Cur
		Lectus		erimus vel fuerimus ;		ti er
		Auditus		vel fueritis ;		ti erunt vel fuer

Infinitive Mood.

Present & preterim- perfect tense.	{	Amari	{	To	{	Loved.
		Doceri		be		Taught.
		Legi				Read.
		Audiri				Heard.

Preterperfect tense & pre- terpluperfect tense.	{	Amatum	{	To have or have been l.	{	
		Doctum				
		Lectum		esse vel fuisse.		
		Auditum				

Fut. tense:	{	Amatum iri, vel amandum esse	{	he	{	loved	{	
		Doctum ire, vel docendum esse				taught		he
		Lectum iri, vel legendum esse.				read		af
		Auditum iri, vel audiendum esse.				heard		

A Participle of the Preterperfect tense.	{	Amatus, loved.	{		{	
		Doctus, taught.				
		Lectus, read.				
		Auditus, heard.				

A Participle of the Future Indus.	{	Amandus, to be loved.	{		{	
		Docendus, to be taught.				
		Legendus, to be read.				
		Audiendus, to be heard.				

s vel f e
er. Cum
s; ti en
vel fueru

certain Irregular Verbs which are declined and formed in manner following.

Possūm, potes, potui, posse, potens : *To may or can.*

Volo, vis volui, velle ; volendi, volendo, volens : *supinis caret, volens, to will, or to be willing.*
Nolo, nonvis, nolui ; nolle, nolendi, nolendo, nolum ; *supinis caret, nolens : to wish, or to be willing.*

Malo, mavis, malui ; malle, malendi, malendo, malendum ; *supinis caret, malens : to have rather, to be more willing.*

been l.

Edo, edis vel es, edi ; edere vel esse ; edendi, edendo, edendum ; *esum esu, vel estum estu, edens, edurus vel esturus, to eat.*

Fio fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri ; factus, faciendus : *to be made, or to be done.*

ved
ught
ad
ard

Fero fers, tuli ; ferre, ferendi ferendo ferendum ; ferum latu, ferens, laurus : *to bear or suffer.*

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri ; ferus, ferendus : *to be born or suffered.*

Indicative Mood.

Præsent tense sing.

Possūm, potes, potest.
Volo vis vult
Nolo nonvis nonvult.

Malo mavis mavult.

Edo edis vel es edit vel est.

Fio fis fit.

Fero fers fert.

Feror ferris vel ferre fertur.

pluraliter. (sunt.

Possūmus potestis possūmus
Volumus vultis volumus
Nolumus nonvultis nonvultis.

Malumus mavultis mavultis
Edimus editis vel estis edunt.

Fimus fitis fiunt.

Ferimus fertis ferunt.

Ferimur ferimini feruntur.

Præter-

<i>Preter- imper- fect tense. sing.</i>	Poteram,	} at, at. <i>plur.</i> amus, atis, an
	Volebam,	
	Nolebam,	
	Malebam,	
	Edebam,	
	Fiebam,	
	Ferebam,	(bami i, bant
	Ferebar,	baris vel bare, batur <i>plur.</i> bami

<i>Preter- perfect tense sing.</i>	Potui,	Malui,	} isti, it. <i>plur.</i> imus, i
	Volui,	Edui,	
	Nolui,	Tuli,	
			erunt vel ere.
	Factus	sum vel fui,	tus es vel fuisti,
	Latus	est vel fuit. <i>plur.</i> ti sumus	est vel fuistis. ti fuistis.
		fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis. ti fuerunt vel fuerant.	

<i>Preter- pluper- fect tense sing.</i>	Poteram,	Malueram,	} ras, rat. <i>Pl.</i>
	Volueram,	Ederam,	
	Nolueram,	Tuleram,	
			mu, ratis, ra
	Factus	eram vel fueram,	tus eras vel fu
	Latus	ras, tus erat vel fuerat. <i>Pl.</i> ti es	mus, vel fueramus, ti eratis
		fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.	

Future tense sing.	{	Potero, eris, erit.	{	pl. poterimus eritis, eru
		Volam		Edam
		Nolam		Fiam
		Malam		Feram
		Ferar, fereris vel ferere, feretur.		plur.
		remur, feremini, ferentur.		

Possum, Volo, Malo, have no Imperative Mood.

Imperati

Of the Latin Tongue.

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Imperative Mood

Noli, Nolite.	<i>Pluraliter.</i>	Nolite, Nolitote.
Ede { edat	<i>P. Eda-</i>	edite { edant.
edito { edito	<i>mus.</i>	editote { edun-
es, esto { esto		este estote. { to.
Fito, { Fiat	<i>Plur. Fia-</i>	Fite { Fiant.
tu { Fiso	<i>mus.</i>	Fitote { Fiunto.
Fer { Ferat	<i>Pl. Fera-</i>	Ferte { Ferant,
Ferto { Ferto	<i>mus.</i>	Fertote { Ferunto.
Ferre { Feratur	<i>Pl. Fe-</i>	Ferimini { Ferantur
Fertor { Fertur	<i>ramur</i>	Feriminor { Feruntor

Subjunctive Mood.

fluissi,	Possim	Nolim	{ is, ie, <i>Pl. cum imus, itis,</i>
sumus	Velim	Malim	{ int.
stis, ti fise	Edam		
vel iug.	Fiam	{ as, at. <i>Pl. cum amus, atis ant.</i>	
am	Feram		(ni, antur.
	Ferar, raris	vel rare, ratur.	<i>p. cum amur, ami-</i>
at. <i>Pl. inter-</i>	Possim, Ederem		
rat, rapere.	Vellem vel essem	{ es, et. <i>pl. cum emus,</i>	
as vel fise	Nollem, Fierem	{ etis, ent.	
<i>Pl. ti ex-</i>	Mallem, Ferrem		(iemin, rentur.
oratis am	Ferrer, reris	vel rere, retur.	<i>pl. cum remur,</i>
uerant.	Potuerim, Maluerim		
is, eru	Voluerim, Ederim	{ ris, rit. <i>pl. cum rimus,</i>	
	Noluerim, Tulerim	{ ritis, rint.	
, etis, e	Factus	{ sim vel fuerim, tus sis v. fueris, tussis	
	Latus	{ v fuerit <i>p. cum ti simus, v fuerimus</i>	
		{ ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint	
plur.	Potuissem, Maluissem	{ ses, set. <i>pl. cum se-</i>	
	Voluissem, Edissem	{ mus, setis, sent.	
	Noluissem, Tulissem		
e Mood.	Factus	{ essem vel fuisset, tus esses v. fuisses,	
perati	Latus	{ tus esset v. fuisset. <i>pl. cum ti essemus</i>	
		{ vel fuisset, ti essetis vel fuissetis,	
		{ ti essent vel fuissent.	

Fatur

Future tense sing. cum	{	Potuerō,	{	Maluerō,	ris, rit, <i>Plu.</i> cum
		Voluerō,		Ederō,	
		Noluerō,		Tulerō,	
		Factus		ero vel fuero,	
				tus eris vel fue	
				tus erit vel fuerit. <i>Pl.</i> cum ti	
		Latus		mus, vel fuerimus, ti eritis ve	
				(eritis, ti erint vel fuer	

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and Pre- terimperfect tense.	{	Posse	{	Potuisse,
		Velle		Voluisse,
		Nolle		Noluisse,
		Malle		Maluisse,
		Edere vel esse,		Edisse,
		Ferre		Tulisse,
		Fieri		Factum esse vel
		Ferri		Latum esse vel

Q. 103. How are *Eo* and *Queo* formed?

E*O* and *Queo* make *Ibam* and *Quibam* in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood, and *Quibo* in the Future tense; and in all other moods and tenses are varied like Verbs in *o* of the fourth Conjugation; saving that they make their Gerunds, *Eundo*, *dum*, *Queundi*, *do*, *dum*, and *Eo* in the oblique cases if the Participle of the present tense makes *Eritis*, *Eunti*, &c.

Q. 104. What Tenses are formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

Of the preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood are formed the preterpluperfect tense of the same Mood, the preterperfect tense, preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense, of the Optative Mood, the Potential Mood, and the Subjunctive Mood; as of *Amavi*, are formed *Amavissim*

lu. cum *amaveram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e*
 itis, rin *Amavissem, amavisse, keeping i still.*

vel fue **105. How are Verbs Impersonals declined?**

cum ti *Impersonals be declined throughout all Moods and Tenses*
 ritis ve *in the voice of the third Person singular only; as De-*
 vel fuer *lectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit.*
ecet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere.
udetur, studebatur, studicum est vel fuit, studi-
um erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

106. What is the common sign of Verbs Impersonals?

They have commonly before their English, this sign it:
Delectat, it delighteth: Decet, it becometh.

He vel
 He vel

Of the Participle.

ed? **Q. 107. What is a Participle?**

A Participle is a part of Speech, derived of a Verb,
and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, Case and
Declension, and part of a Verb, as Tense and Significa-
tion, and part of both, as Number and Figure.

ls, Eun **Q. 108. How many kind of Participles be there?**
There be four kinds of Participles? One of the present
takes Esse; another of the preter tense; one of the future
in rus; another of the future in dus.

the M **Q. 109. How know you a Participle of the**
 Mood *present tense?*

Mood *A Participle of the present tense hath his English end-*
ing in ing, as loving; and his Latin in ans or ens, as
Amans, Docens.

ial Mo **Q. 110. Whence is it formed?**

re form *It is formed of the preterimperfect tense of the*
 Am *Indica-*

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Indicative Mood, by changing the last Syllable into ns ; as Amabam, amans ; Audiebam, audiens ; Auxiliabar, auxilians ; Peteram, potens.

Q. 111. How know you a Participle of the Future, in *rus* ?

A Participle of the Future in rus, betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice, as, Amaturus, to love, or about to love.

Q. 112. How is it formed ?

And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to rus ; as Doctus, Docturus.

Q. 113. How know you a Participle of the Preterperfect tense ?

A participle of the preterperfect tense hath his English ending in d, t, or n ; as loved, taught, slain ; and his Latin in tus, sus, xus ; and one in uis, as Mortuus.

Q. 114. How is it formed ?

And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s, as of Lectus, lectus ; except Mortuus.

Q. 115. How know you the Participle of the Future in *dus* ?

A Participle of the future in dus, betokeneth to suffer, like the Infinitive Mood of the passive voice, as Amandus, to be loved.

Q. 116. How is it formed ?

And it is formed of the Genitive Case singular of the Participle of the present tense, by changing tis into dus ; as Amantis, Amandus ; Legentis, Legendus. And it is also found to have the signification of the Participle of the present tense, as Legendis veteribus precibus, in reading old Authors thou dost profit.

Q. 117. How many Participles come of a Verb Active, &c.

Of a Verb Active, and of a Verb Neuter, which have

have the Supines, come two Participles ; one of the present tense, and another of the future in rus ; as of Amo cometh amans, amaturus ; of Curro, currens, cursurus.

Q. 118. How many of a Verb Passive ?

Of a Verb Passive, whose Active hath the Supines, come two Participles ; one of the preter tense, and another of the future in dus ; as, of Amor, cometh amatus, amandus.

Q. 119. How many of a Verb Deponent ?

Of a Verb Deponent come three Participles ; one of the present tense, one of the preter tense, and one of the future in rus. as of auxiliior, cometh auxilians, auxiliatus auxiliaturus.

And if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accusative case after him, it may form also a Participle in dus, as of Loquor, loquendus.

Q. 120. How many of a Verb Commune ?

Of a Verb Commune come four Participles, as of Largior, cometh largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

Q. 121. How are Participles declined ?

Participles of the present tense, be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles ; as Nominative hic, hæc & hoc amans, Genitive amanti, Dative amanti, &c.

Participles of other tenses be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Terminations ; as, Amaturus, amatura amaturum ; Amatus, a, um ; Amandus, da, dum.

Of an ADVERB.

Q. 122. What is an Adverb ?

AN Adverb is a part of Speech joyned to the Verbs, to declare their signification,

Why are Adverbs joyned to Verbs ?

They are joyned principally to Verbs (and sometimes to other parts) to declare their signification i. e. by some Circumstance of Time, Place, Number, Order, or the like.

C

Q. 123.

Q. 123. How many sorts of Adverbs be there?
There be sundry sorts of Adverbs ;

Some be of

1. Time ; *as* *Hodie to day, cras to-morrow, heri yesterday, perendie next after to-morrow, olim in time past or to come, aliquando sometimes, nuper of late, quando when.*
2. Place ; *as*, *Ubi where, ibi there, hic here, istic and illic there, intus within, foris without.*
3. Number ; *as*, *Semel once, bis twice, ter thrice, quater four times, iterum again.*
4. Order ; *as*, *Inde from thence, deinde afterwards, denique to conclude, postremo last of all.*
5. Asking or doubting ; *as*, *Cur wherefore, quare wherefore, unde from whence, quorsum to what end, num whether, nunquid whether.*
6. Calling ; *as*, *Heus hoe, O hoe ; ehodum hoe firrah.*
7. Affirming ; *as*, *Certe surely, i.æ verily, profecto truly, sane truly or doubtless, scilicet doubtless or truly, licet although, esto be it so.*
8. Denying ; *as*, *non not, minime not, or in no wise, haud not, neutiquam not, or on no wise, nequam no, or on no wise.*
9. Swearing ; *as*, *Pol in good sooth, ædipol in good sooth, hercle truly, medius fidius in faith or truth.*
10. Exhorting ; *as*, *Eia go to, or will, age go to, agite go ye to, agedum well, go to yet.*
11. Flattering ; *as*, *Sodes if thou darest, or on good fellowship, amabo, of all love.*
12. Forbidding ; *as*, *Ne no, not.*
13. Wishing ; *as*, *Utinam O that, or I would to God, si O that, O si O if, O O that, ô utinam O I would to God.*
14. Gathering together ; *as*, *Simul together, una together, pariter together, non modo not only, non solum not only.*

15. Sare

15. *Parting* ; as *seorsum* *asunder*, or one from another ;
figillatim every one *asunder*, or *peculiarly* ; *vicatim*
street by street, or *village by village*.
16. *Choosing* ; as, *potius* *rather* ; imo *yea* *rather*.
17. *A thing not finish'd* ; as, *pene* *almost* ; *fere* *almost* ;
prope *nigh* or *near*, or *almost* ; *vix* *scarcely* ; *modo*
non almost ; *tantum non almost*.
18. *Shewing* ; as, *En* *behold* ; *ecce* *behold*.
19. *Doubting* ; as, *Forſan* *peradventure* ; *forſitan* *per-*
adventure ; *fortaſſis* *it may be* ; *fortaſſe* *it may be*,
or *peradventure*.
20. *Chance* ; as, *Forte* *by chance* ; *Fortuito* *by chance*,
or *at adventure*.
21. *Likewise* ; as, *Sic ſo* ; *ſicut* *like as* ; *quaſi* *as* ; *ceu*
as ; *tanquam* *even as* ; *velut* *as*.
22. *Quantity* ; as, *Benè* *well* ; *malè* *evilly* ; *doctè*
learnedly ; *fortiter* *ſtrongly*.
23. *Quantity* ; as, *multum* *much* ; *parvum* *little* ; *mi-*
nimum *the leaſt of all* ; *paululum* *very little* ; *plu-*
rimum *moſt of all*, or *very much*.
24. *Comparison* ; as, *Tam ſo*, or *as well* ; *quam* *as* ;
magis *more* ; *minus* *leſs* ; *maximè* *eſpecially*.

Q. 124. Are not ſome Adverbs compared ?

Certain Adverbs be compared ; as, *Doctè* *learnedly* ;
Doctius *more learnedly* ; *Doctiſſimè* *moſt learnedly*. *For-*
titè *valiantly* ; *fortius* *more valiantly* ; *fortiſſimè*
moſt valiantly ; *Propè* *near* ; *propius* *nearer* ; *proxime*
neareſt of all.

Q. 125. Are not Prepoſitions ſometimes made
Adverbs ?

Prepoſitions ſet alone, without any caſual word to ſerve
be not Prepoſition, but are changed into Adverbs ; as
Qui ante non cavet poſt dolebit *he that bewareth not*
afterwards, ſhall be ſorry afterwards. *Coram* *laudare* & *clam*
non *ſtituperare inhoneſtum eſt*, *In preſence to commend one*,
and behind the back to diſpraiſe, is an unhoneſt point.

Of a CONJUNCTION.

Q. 126. What is a Conjunction ?

A Conjunction is a part of speech, which joyneth Words and Sentences together.

What is the use of Conjunctions ?

To join Words and Sentences together.

Q. 127. How many sorts of Conjunctions be there ?

Conjunctions be of divers sorts ?

Some,

1. Copulatives ; as Et and, que and, quoque also, ac and, atque and, nec neither, neque neither.
2. Disjunctives ; as, aut either, vel or, or either, vel either, seu either, sive either.
3. Discretives ; as, Sed but, quidem but truly, autem but, vero but, at but, atq but.
4. Causals ; as, Nam for, namque for, enim for, etenim for, quia because, ut that, quod that, quum sith that, quoniam because ; and quando (set for quoniam) sith that, or because.
5. Conditionals ; as, si if, sin. but if ; modo so that, dum so that, dummodo so that.
6. Exceptives ; as, Ni except, nisi except, quin but, alioquin except that, or otherwise, Præterquam except that.
7. Interrogatives ; as, Ne whether, an whether, num whether, utrum whether, necne whether or no, an whether or no, nonne is it not so ?
8. Illatives ; as, Ergo therefore, ideo therefore, igitur therefore, quare wherefore, itaque therefore, proinde therefore.
9. Adversives ; as, Et si although, quanquam although, quamvis although, licet altho', or albeit, esto be it so.
10. Readitives to the same ; as, Tamen notwithstanding, attamen yet notwithstanding.

11. Ele

11. *Electives* ; as *Quam bon*, ac *as*, atque *as* or *that*.

12. *Diminutives*; as, *saltem* at least, *vel* yet, or at least.

OF a PREPOSITION.

Q. 128. What is a Preposition.

A Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly set before other parts.

How many ways?

Either in Apposition ; as, ad patrem, or else in Composition ; as, Indoctus.

Why do you say Commonly set before other part ?

Because some Prepositions are ordinarily set after their Cases ; as Versus Tenus.

Q. 129. What Cases do Prepositions serve to ?

Some Prepositions serve to an Accusative Case, some to an Ablative ; some both.

Q. 130. How many serve to the Accusative ?

I. These Prepositions following serve to the Accusative Case.

Ad to, apud at, ante before, adversus, adversum against, cis, citra on this side, circa, circiter, circum about, contra against, erga towards, extra without, intra within, inter between, infra beneath, juxta besides, or nigh to, ob for, penes in the power, per by, or through, ponè behind, post after, præter besides, propter for, propè nigh to, secundum according to, secus by, supra above, trans on the further side, versus towards, ultra beyond.

II. These Prepositions following serve to the Ablative Case

A, ab, abs, of or from, absque without, coram before, cum with, de of, or concerning, è, ex out of, palam openly, præ before, or in Comparison, pro for, sine without.

III. These Prepositions following serve to both Cases, *i. e.* an Accusative and Ablative : *As*

In, sub, super, subter, clam.

1. *In with this Sign, To, to the Accusative Case ; as in urbem, into the City : In, without this sign, To to the Ablative case ; as, In te spes est, My hope is in thee.*
2. *Sub noctem, a little before Night : Sub judice lis est, the matter is before the Judge.*
3. *Super lapidem, upon a Stone : Super viridi fronde, upon a green leaf.*
4. *Subter terram, under the Earth : Subter aquis, under the water.*
5. *Clam patrem, & clam patre, without my father's knowledge.*

To which may be added,

6. *Tenus ; which governs an Ablative Case singular, and plural ; and the Genitive plural ; as, Capulo tenus, up to the hilis ; aurium tenus, up to the ears.*

N. B. *Tenus and Versus are always set after their casual Words : as, Londinum versus, towards London : and likewise may penes be set also.*

These Prepositions are always found in Composition : Am, di dis, re, se, con.

Also Prepositions set alone without their Casuals, are changed into Adverbs : as is aforesaid in the Adverb

OF an INTERJECTION.

Q. 131. What is an Interjection ?

AN Interjection is a part of Speech which betokeneth a sudden Passion of the Mind under an unexpected Voice.

Q 132. How many kinds of Interjections be there?

Some be of

1. *Mirrh*; as, *Evax Hey brave, vah how*
2. *Sorrow*; as, *Heu, alas! hei, welladay!*
3. *Dread*; as, *Atat, out alas!*
4. *Marvelling*; as, *Papæ, O strang!*
5. *Skunning*; as, *Apagæ, avant.*
6. *Praising*; as, *Euge, well done.*
7. *Scorning*; as, *Heu, who*
8. *Exclamation*; as, *proh, oh.*
9. *Cursing*; as, *Væ, wo.*
10. *Laughing*; as, *Ha, ha, ha.*
11. *Calling*; as, *Eho, so ho; Io, away.*
12. *Silence*; as, *Au, 'st; pax, whist.*

N. B. Other Words sometimes are put for Interjections, viz. when they signify a sudden passion of the mind, as, Infandum a thing not to be spoken of; amabo; of all loves; malum, with a mischief, &c.



WHereas there are properly two Parts of Grammar, I. *Etymology*, which handleth the Eight Parts with their Accidents, severally, as single Words: II. *Syntaxis*, which treateth of Words as they are joyned together in a Speech; having done with the Rudiments, as they concern *Etymology*, we shall give you a few general Rules in English concerning *Syntaxis*, and so refer you to the *Latin Syntaxis*, which handles them more largely: forbearing to trouble Children with any Criticisms or Niceties, until they be well grounded in the plain ordinary Rules.

SYNTAXIS:
OR
CONSTRUCTION.

Syntaxis, or Construction, is the due joyning of words together in speech, according to the right Rule of Grammar.

Of Syntaxis there be two parts :

I. Concordance of Words.

II Government of Words.

Of the Concordance of Words.

There be three Concords ; the First between the Nominative Case and the Verb ; the Second between the Substantive and the Adjective ; the Third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

I. Concord.

A Verb Personal agreeth with his Nominative Case in Number and Person, as præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis, The Master readeth, but ye regard not.

II. Concord.

THE Adjective (whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle,) agreeth with his Substantive in Case, Gender and Number, as, amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur, a sure Friend is tried in a doubtful Matter, Ager colendus, a field to be tilled. Hic vir, this man ; meus herus est, it is my master.

III. Con-

III. Concord.

THE Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender Number, and Person, as *Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur*, that man is wise that speaketh few things or words.

NB. The Antecedent most commonly is a Word that goeth before the Relative, and is again rehearsed of the Relative.

The Rule of Relatives.

When there cometh no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be the Nominative case to the Verb; as *miser est qui nummos admiratur*; wretched is he that is in love with Money. But when there cometh a Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be such case as the Verb will have after him; as *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*: Happy is he, whom other mens harms do make wary.

When you have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative, ask the question who or what? and the word answering to that question, shall be the Nominative case to the Verb, the Substantive to the Adjective, and Antecedent to the Relative.

The Rule of Question and Answer.

When a Question is asked, the Answer must be made in Latin by the same case of a Noun, and the same Tense of a Verb that the Question is asked by: as, *Cujus est fundus?* Whose ground is it? *Vicini?* My Neighbours. *Quid agitur in ludo literario?* What do you do in the School? *Studetur*, We study,

II. Of the Government of Words.

1. The Rule of Noun Substantives.

When two Substantives come together, signifying diverse things, the latter shall be the Genitive case; as, *Facundia Ciceronis*, the Eloquence of Cicero; *amator studiorum*, a lover of studies.

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But if they belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case; as, *Pater meus, vir, amat me puerum*: My Father being a Man, loveth me a boy.

When the English of the word *Res*, is put with an Adjective, you may put away *Res* and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, like a Substantive; as, *Multa me impediunt*, many things have letted me. And being so put, it may be the Substantive to the Adjective; as, *Pauca his similia*; a few things like unto these. *Nonnulla hujusmodi*; many things of like sort.

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive, standeth for a Substantive; and may have a Genitive case after it, as if it were a Substantive; as, *Multum lucri*, much gain. *Quantum negotii?* How much business? *Id operis*, that work.

Words importing indument of any quality or property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, coming after a Noun Substantive, or a Verb Substantive, may be put in the Ablative case or in the Genitive; *puer bonæ indole*, or *puer bonæ indolis*, a child of good towardsness. *Puer boni ingenii*, or, *puer bono ingenio*, a boy of a good wit.

Opus and *Usus*, when they signifie need, require an Ablative case: *Opus est mihi tuo judicio*, I have need of thy judgment. *Viginti minis opus est filio*; My son hath need of twenty pounds.

The Rules of Adjectives.

Adjectives governing a Genitive Case.

Adjectives that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, and such like, require a Genitive case: as, *Cupidus auri*, greedy of gold. *Peritus belli*, skilful in War. *Memor mortis*, mindful of death. *Reus furti*, accused of theft.

2. *Adjectives verbals in ax govern a Genitive case :* as, Tempus edax rerum, Time is a devourer of things;
 3. *Nouns Partitives, Interrogatives, certain Nouns of Number, Comparatives, Superlatives used partitively, require a Genitive Case :* as, Aliquis vestrum, some of you; Quis fratrum? Which of the brethren? Quatuor iudicum, four of the judges; Manuum fortior est dextra, of the hands the right is the stronger; Digitorum medius est longissimus, of the fingers the middle is the longest.

Adjectives governing a Dative Case.

1. **A** *Djectives that signifie, (1) Profit or Disprofit. (2) Likeness or unlikeness. (3) Pleasure. (4) Submitting, or (5) belonging to any thing, require a Dative Case :* as, Labor est utilis corpori, labour is profitable for the body. Est finitimus oratori Poeta, a Poet is very near to an Orator. Jucundus omnibus pleasant to all persons. Parenti supplex, suppliant to his father.

2. *Nouns Adjectives ending in bilis, of the Passive signification, and participials in dus, require a Dative case, as* flendus omnibus, to be lamented of all men. Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, to be feared of his enemies.

Adjectives governing an Accusative Case.

A *Djectives govern an Accusative Case (and sometimes an Ablative) which signifie the length, breadth or thickness of a thing :* as, Terris al. a centum pedes, a tower an hundred foot high Arbor lata tres digitos, a tree three fingers broad. Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus, a book three inches thick.

Adjectives governing an Ablative Case

1. **A** *Djectives which signifie fulness, emptiness, plenty, or want, require an Ablative case, and sometimes a Genitive :* as, Copia abundans, abounding in plenty. Animus

Animus curis vacuus, *A mind void of cares.* Stultorum plena sunt omnia, *all places are full of fools.* Expers omnium, *wanting all things.*

2. Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, *and such like, will have an Ablative Case: as, Dignus honore, worthy of honour.* Indignus præmio, *unworthy of a reward.* Vertute præditus, *endued with vertue.* Captus oculus, *blind.* Suâ sorte contentus, *content with his lot.* Deo fretus, *trusting in God.*

N. B. But Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may instead of the Ablative case, have the Infinitive Mood of a Verb; as, Laudari dignus, *worthy to be praised.*

Contentus in pace vivere, *content to live in peace.*

3. Nouns Adjective of the Comparative degree, having Than and By after them, do cause the word following to be the Ablative Case; as, Frigidior glacie, *more cold than ice.* Doctior multo, *better learned by a great deal.* Uno pede altior, *higher by a foot.*

4. Adjectives govern an Ablative case, signifying the Cause, or the Instrument, or the manner of doing; as, Deteriores omnes sumus licentia, *we are all the worse by liberty.* Promptus manu, *handy, or ready with his hand.* Consilium audax, *eventu triste, a bold design, sad in event.*

The Rules of Pronouns.

1. **T**Hese Genitive cases of the Primitives, Mei, tui, sui, nostri and vestri, are used, when suffering or passion is signified; as, pars tui, *part of thee.* Amor mei, *the love of me.* But when possession is signified, Meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester, be used; as, Ars tui, *thy art.* Imago tua, *thy Image.*

2. These Genitive cases, Nostrum and vestrum, be used after Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives and Superlatives; as, Nemo vestrum, *none of you: aliquis nostrum, some of us.* Major vestrum, *the bigger of you.* Maximus natu nostrum, *the eldest of us.*

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The Rules of Verbs.

Verbs governing a Nominative Case.

VERBS *Substantives*; as, Sum, forem, fio, existo, nascor: *Verbs Passive of calling*; as, Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor: *and Verbs of gesture, will have a Nominative case after them, as well as before them*: as, Fama est malum; Fame is an evil thing. Malus cultura fit bonus, an evil Person by due ordering or governance is made good. Cræsus vocatur dives, Cræsus is called rich. Petrus incedit claudus; Peter goes lame. Dormit securus, he sleeps void of care.

Verbs governing a Genitive Case.

THIS Verb Sum, signifying possession, owning or pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, or duty, requireth a Genitive Case; as, Hæc vestis est patris, this garment is my father's. Insipientis est dicere, non putaram; It is the property of a fool to say, I had not thought. Adolescentis est majores natu revereri; It is the duty of a young man to reverence his elders. But these Nominatives, Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum, and such like are excepted; as, humanum est errare; belluinum vero in errore perseverare; It is human frailty to commit an error; but it is brutish to persevere in error.

2. Verbs that signifie esteem or regard, will have a Genitive case; as, Parvi penditur probitas: Honesty is reckon'd little worth. Plurimi passim fit pecunia: Money is every where much regarded.

3. Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, or absolving, will have a Genitive case, of the crime or punishment, with an Accusative case of the person; as Qui alterum incusat probri, ipsum se intueri oportet; it beho-

verb

weth him to look to himself, who accuseth another of dishonesty. Admonuit me errati he warned me of a mistake

4. Satago, misereor, miseresco, require a Genitive case: as *Rerum suarum satagit, he is busie about his own matters.*

5. Reminiscor, obliviscor, and memini, will have a Genitive or Accusative Case: as, *Datæ fidei reminiscitur, he remembreth his promise. Stultorum proprium est aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum; It is the Property of fools to see other mens faults, and to forget their own. Memini tui vel te, I remember thee. Memini de te, I speak of thee.*

Verbs governing a Dative Case.

1. **A**LL Verbs put acquisitively, that is to say, with these Tokens To or For after them, will have a Dative Case: as *Non omnibus dormio, I sleep not to all men. Huic habeo, non tibi, I have it for this man, and not for thee.*

2. Verbs that signifie (1) to profit or disprofit: (2) to compare: (3) to give or restore: (4) to promise or to pay: (5) to command or shew: (6) to trust: (7) to obey or resist: (8) to threaten or be angry with, require a Dative Case; as, *Bonis nocet, qui parcit malis, he hurts the good who spares the bad. Parvis componere magna, to compare great things with small. Fortuna multis nimium dedit, nulli satis, Fortune hath given to much too many, to none enough. Hoc tibi promitto, I promise you this. Æs alienum mihi numeravit, he paid unto me the debt. Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique, money gathered together commandeth or serveth every body. Nemo credit nisi ei quem fidelem putat, No man believeth any but whom he thinketh faithful. Semp̃r obtemperat pius filius patri, a dutiful Son always obeyeth his Father. Ignavit precibus fortuna repugnat, Fortune resisteth stockful prayers.*

Prayers. Utrique mortem minatus est; He threateneth death to them both. Adolescenti succenset; He is angry with the young man.

3. Sum, with his compounds: as Adsum, Absum, præsum, desum (except possum) require a Dative case; as, Sum tibi natura pater, I am father to thee by nature. Multa petentibus desunt multa, Many things are wanting to them that require many things.

4. Sum and Suppetit, being put forthabeo will have a Dative case; as Est mihi mater, i.e. habeo matrem, I have a mother. Pauper non est cui rerum suppetit usus, he is not a poor man, who hath the use of things.

5. Sum, and other Verbs have oftentimes a double Dative case: as, Sum tibi præsidio, I am to thee a safeguard. Rex pius est Reipublicæ ornamento, A godly King is an ornament to the Commonwealth. Hoc tibi laudi ducis, You esteem this a commendation to you.

6. Verbs compounded with satis benè & male; and many Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, Præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, and inter, will have a Dative case: Benefecit multis, malefecit nulli, He hath done good to many, he hath done hurt to none. Ille huic negotio præfuit, He was thief in this business. But præeo, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, prævertor, will have an Accusative case.

Verbs governing an Accusative Case.

1. Verbs transitives, (that is to say whose Actions pass into another thing) will have after them an Accusative Case of the doer or sufferer, as usus promptos facit, Use makes men ready. Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam, Care follows money encreasing.

2. Certain Verbs intransitive, of an absolute signification, admit after them an Accusative and sometime an Ablative of their own, or a near signification: as Endymionis somnum dormis, Thou sleepest the sleep of Endymion.

dymion. Longam ire viam ; to go a long way. Mortuo obiit repentina : He died a sudden death.

3. *Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying, will have two Accusative cases ; one of the Person, and another of the Thing ; as, Frugalitatem & temperantiam multos docuit penuria ; Poverty hath taught many thriftiness, and temperance : Ter. Induit se calceos quos prius exuerat, he put on his shoes, which he had put off before.*

Verbs governing an Ablative Case.

1. **A**LL Verbs require an Ablative case, signifying the instrument wherewith any thing is done (put with this sign with before it) or the cause, or the manner of doing ; as, Gladio cum vulneravit, He wounded him with a sword. Tacuit metu, He held his peace for fear. Summa eloquentia causam egit, He pleaded the cause with great eloquence.

2. The word of price is put after Verbs in the Ablative case ; as, vendidi auro, I sold for gold : Emptus sum argento, I bought for silver. Except these Genitives, when they be put alone without Substantives ; tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quanti libet, quanticunque, as, quanti mercatus es hunc equum ? For how much have you bought this horse ? Certe pluris quam vellam : Truly for more than I was willing to give. But when they have Substantives, they are put in the Ablative case ; as, minori Pretio vendidi quam emi, I sold for less price than I bought.

3. Verbs of plenty or want, filling, emptying, leading and unloading will have an Ablative case ; as, Opibus abundas, Thou dost abound in riches. Cares virtuti, Thou wantest virtue.

4. Fungor, fruor, potior, utor, gaudeo, vescor, nitor, dignor, prosequor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, supersedeo, and such like, require an Ablative case ; as, Virtute decet, non sanguine niti, It becometh me

to trust to Vertue not to Blood. Utere virtute, use virtue.

Ne malis gaudens alienis, Rejoice not in other Men's
harmfuls. Vescor caruibus, I eat flesh.

5. Verbs that signify receiving, distance, or taking
away, will have an Ablative Case with a, ab, è, ex or de ;
as, Accepit literas à Petro, He received Letters from
Peter. Audivit ex multis, he heard it of many ; and
this Ablative, after Verbs of taking away, or distance,
may be turned into the Dative ; as, Eripuit illi vitam,
He took away his Life.

6 Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an Ab-
lative case of the word that signifieth the measure of ex-
ceeding ; as, Præfero hunc multis gradibus, I prefer
this man by many degrees. Paulo intervallo illum
superat, he is beyond the other but a little Space.

7. A Noun, or Pronoun-substantive joyned with a Par-
tiple expressed or understood ; and having none other
word whereof it may be governed, shall be put in the Ab-
lative case absolute ; as Rege veniente hostes fugerunt,
The King coming, the Enemies fled. Me duce vinces,
being Captain, thou shalt overcome. And it may be
resolved by any of these words, dum, cum, quando, si,
cumquam, postquam ; as Rege veniente, id est dum
veniret Rex. Me duce, id est, Si ego dux fuero.

Construction of Verbs Passives.

A Verb Passive will have after him an Ablative case
with a Preposition, or sometime a Dative of the
Doer ; as, Virgilius legitur a me, Virgil is read of me ;
Tibi fama peratur, let fame be sought of you.

2. These neuter Passives, Vapulo, veneo, liceo, ex-
ulo, fio, signifying passively, follow the rule of passives,
that is to say, they will have an Ablative case with a
Preposition : as, à Præceptore vapulabis, Thou shalt be
beaten of thy Master. A conviviis exulat Philosophia,
philosophy is banished from Banquets.

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The Rule of the Infinitive Mood.

Verbs of the Infinitive Mood are set after Verbs, Adjectives; as, Vis, fieri, dives, Pontice? cupias: Ponticus, wouldst thou be made rich? thou desire nothing. Dignus amari, worthy to be loved.

N. B. The former Verb is sometimes concealed by Figure Ellipsis; as, Hæcine fieri flagitia? subau decet, vel oportet; Ought such Villanies to be committed? The Infinitive Mood is sometimes put by Enallage as, Agere gratias, pro agebat; He gave thanks.

The Rules of Gerunds.

1. **G**erunds and Supines will have such cases as Verbs they come of; as, Otium scribendi teras, Leisure to write Letters. Utendum est ætas, We must use time. Veni auditum concionem, I came to hear a sermon.

2. Gerunds in Di are set after certain Substantives and Adjectives, like as the Genitive case, as, Nunc est narrandi locus; Now there is no place of telling. Amor sceleratus habendi; The wicked love of having. Certus eundi, Certain of going. Peritus jaculandi, Skilful in darting. But sometimes the Infinitive Mood is put for the Gerund in Di; as, Peritus medicari, medicandi, skilful in healing, or surgery.

3. The Gerund in Do is used with one of these Prepositions, a, ab, abs, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro, as Ignava discendo cito deterrentur, idle Boys are quickly frightened from Learning. But sometimes they are used without a Preposition; as, Scribendo discas scribe by writing thou shalt learn to write.

4. The Gerund in Dum is used with one of these Prepositions, Inter, ante, ad, ob, propter, as Inter cœnandum hilares esto, be merry at supper. But the English Must or Ought (signifying necessity) may be put in the Gerund in Dum with the Verb est, as, Abeundum mihi, I must go hence. Orandum est, ut sit mens fa

Verbs corpore sano, We ought to pray that there may be a
ice? und mind in a sound body.

thou m 3. Sometimes Gerunds are turned into Participles in
erved. us, which agree with the Substantives following them,
ed by Deus in faciendo homine, similitudinem suam se-
subau curus est, God in making man follow'd his own Image.

comm The Rules of Supines.

Enallag **T**He first Supine signifies actively; and is put after
inks. Verbs and Participles that signify moving to a
es as place; as Cur te is perditum? Why goest thou about to
endi destroy thyself?

st æta 2. The latter Supine signifies passively, and follows
, I ca nouns Adjectives; as Factu facile, Easy to be done.
stanti turpe dictu, unfit to be spoken.

unc n The Construction of Time, Space, and Place.

f telli The Rule of Time.

f haru **N**ouns that betoken part of Time be commonly put in
culan the Ablative case: as Nocte vigilas, Luce dor-
e Moo mis; Thou wakest by night, and sleepest by day. But
cari, nouns that betoken continual term of time, without
ese P sleeping or intermission, be commonly used in the Accu-
s Ign sative case: as Hyemem totum stertis, thou sleepest
quic the whole winter.

are u The Rule of Space, or Distance of Place.

cribe **N**ouns that betoken Space between place and place be
ese P commonly put in the Accusative case; as Pedem
cœna inc rē decesseris, Go not thou a foot from this place.

e Eng The Rule of Places.

ut in **N**ouns Appellatives, and Names of great places, are
dum used with a Preposition, if they follow a Verb that
ens fa signifieth an action in a place, to a place, from a place,
 by a place; as, Vivo in Anglia, I live in England.
 Veni per Galliam in Italiam, I came by France into
 Italy. Proficiscor ex urbe, I go out of the City.

1. The proper name of a place being of the first or second
 Declension,

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Declension, and the singular Number, shall be put in Genitive case; as, Vixit Londini, He lived at London. Studuit Oxoniæ, He studied at Oxford. So likewise, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, are used: Procumbit humi bos, the Ox falls on the Ground

3. *But if the proper name of a place be of the Declension, or plural Number, it shall be put in the Dative or Ablative case; as, Militavit Carthagini, Carthagine: He was a Soldier at Carthage. Athenatus est, He was born at Athens. So are the common Nouns Ruri, or Rure used. As, Ruri or rure educatus est, He was brought up in the Country*

4. *Proper Names are put in the Accusative case, they follow Verbs that signify motion to a place; as, Londinum ad merces emendas, I go to London to buy Wares. Concessi Cantabrigiam ad capiendum instructionem, I went to Cambridge to get Learning. Here are Rus and Domus used; as, Ego rus ibo, I will go into the Country. Ite domum, Go ye home.*

5. *Proper Names are put in the Ablative case, if the Verb signifie motion from or by a place; as, Discessit Londino He departed from London. Profectus est Londino, (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam He went by London to Cambridge. Domus and Rus be likewise used; as, Abiit Domo, he went from Home. Reversus est Ruri, He returned out of the Country.*

The Construction of Verbs Impersonals

1. **I**nterest, refert, and est for Interest, require a Genitive Case of all casual Words, except mea tua sua nostra, vestra, and cuja: as Interest omnium recte agere, It concerns all men to do rightly. Mea pars Johannis vero multum refert, It concerns me little but John very much.

2. *Some Impersonals require a Dative Case; as, Libet, licet, placet, displicet, and the like; as, peccare, non tibi licet, It is lawful for no Man to sin.*

3. *Some*

Some will have an *Accusative* case only ; as, Juvat, et, delectat, oportet ; as, Uxorem ædes curare et, It becometh a Wife to look after the House.

Some an *Accusative* with a *Preposition* ; as, Atti-
pertinet, spectat ; as, Spectat ad omnes bene vi-
e, It belongs to all Men to live well.

Some will have an *Accusative* with a *Genitive* ;
Pœnitet, tædet, miseret, pudet, piget ; as, Petrum
cari pœnitet, It repents Peter of his Sins. Me-
itatis tædet, I am weary of the City.

A Verb impersonal of the *Passive* voice hath like Case
other Verbs *Passive* have ; as, ab hostibus constanter
gnatur, The enemies fight continually. Yet many times
case is not expressed, but understood, as, Maxima vi-
rtatur, subaudi ab illis, They contend with great
length.

The Construction of Participles.

Participles govern such Cases as the Verbs they
come of ; as, Fruiturus amicis, About to enjoy
friends. Tendens ad sidera palmas, Holding up his
hands towards Heaven.

2. Participles when they be changed into Nouns, will
have a *Genitive* Case ; as, Fugitans litium, Shunning
attention. cupientissimus tui, most desirous of thee.

3. Exosus and perosus, when they signify actively,
require an *Accusative* case ; as, Exosus sævitiam, hating
cruelty Perosus meretrices, hating Harlots. When pas-
sively a *Dative* ; as, Exosus Deo & sanctis, hated of
God and good Men. Germani Romanis perosi sunt,
the Germans are hated of the Roman.

Pertæsus governeth sometimes a *Genitive* case, some-
times an *Accusative* ; as, Pertæsus sermonis, weary of
talking. Pertæsus ignaviam suam, weary of his idleness.

4. Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus,
atus, will have an *Ablative* case ; as, Bona, bonis prog-
ata parentibus, A good woman, born of good parents.

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The Construction of Adverbs.

1. **E**N & ecce, being *Adverbs* of Shewing, govern the *Nominative case*, seldom an *Accusative case*: being *Adverbs* of Upbraiding, an *Accusative only*, as Priamus, Behold Priamus! En habitum, See his garb.
2. Certain *Adverbs* of quantity, time and place, will have a *Genitive case*; as, Abundè fabularum audimus; we have heard abundance of tales. Affatim pecuniæ; Money enough. Tunc temporis; That time. Quo terrarum abiit? Whither is he gone?
3. *Adverbs* derived of *Nouns* that govern a *Dative case* govern likewise the same case; as Venit obviam illi. He came to meet him. Canit similiter huic; He sings like him. Sibi inutiliter vivit; he lives unprofitable to himself. These *Datives* be used adverbially; as, Tempore luci, vesperi; as, Tempori surgendum, We must rise betime. Vesperi cubandum, We must go to bed even. Luci laborandum, We must labour by day.
3. Certain *Adverbs* will have an *Accusative case* of the *Preposition* that they come of: as Propius urbem, near the City. Proxime Hispaniam, Next to Spain.
5. *Prepositions* set without a case, or else forming the degrees of Comparison be changed into *Adverbs*.
Of *Adverbs* which govern Moods, see the Latin Syntax.

The Construction of Conjunctions.

1. **C**onjunctions, Copulatives and Disjunctives, with these four, quam, nisi, præterquam, an, commonly couple like cases in Noun, and like moods and tenses in Verbs; as Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales. Xenophon and Plato were equals. Petrus & Johannes precabantur & docebant in templo; Peter and John did pray and preach in the Temple.
2. Sometimes they join divers cases and divers tenses; as, Vixi Romæ & Venetiis, I liv'd at Rome and Venetia.

bi gratias ago, agamque dum vivo; *I gave you thanks, and I will give you thanks whilst I live.*

Cum, tum and tum doubled, couple like cases; as
 plectitur cum eruditos omnes, tum imprimis
 cellum; *He embraceth all learned Men, but: especia-*
 Marcellus. Odit tum literas, tum virtutum, *He*
with both learning and virtue.

Of Prepositions.

Sometimes a Preposition is not expressed, but under-
 stood, and the casual word nevertheless put in the
 relative Case; as Habeo te loco parentis, i. e. in
 me, *I esteem you instead of a father.*

A Verb compounded with a Preposition, sometimes
 requires the case of the Preposition that it is compounded
 with; as, Prætereo te infalutatum, *I pass by thee un-*
derpassed. Decedo magistratu, *I go out of my office.*

Of Interjections.

An Interjection of Exclamation, requires a No-
 minative, Accusative, and Vocative case, as, O
 tuus dies! O gladfom day! O fortunatos agricolas!
 happy husbandman! O formosè puer! O fair boy!

2. Hei and Væ, a Dative; as, Væ tibi, *Woe to thee.*

3. Pro, proh, ah and vah, an Accusative, and a Vo-
 cative; as, Pro fidem! O the faith!

4. Hem and Apage an Accusative; as, Hem astu-
 sis! *Fie upon craft.* Apage istiusmodi salutem:
away with such complements.

5. Heu, a Nominative, Dative, and Accusative;
 tu pietas! *Alas the godliness!* Heu stirpem invi-
 tam! *O the hated stock!* Heu misero mihi! *Alas for*
poor man!

6. Interjections are often put absolutely without a case;
 Quæ (malum!) Dementia? *What madness is this*
with a mischief. And sometimes they are understood;
 Facinum indignum! *for, O facinus indignum!*
the base prank!

A Brief

A Brief *Explanation* of the RULES
Propria quæ Maribus, and *Quæ Gen*
 concerning *Nouns*, and of *As in Præsen*
 concerning *Verbs* : The *Declining* and
Conjugating whereof, the Young Schol
 may learn in the *INDEX* followi
 where every *Word* comprehended
 those RULES is *Alphabetically*
 down.

N.B. **T**HE Rudiments teach you, that a *Word*
 the *Masculine Gender* is declined with t
Article Hic, the *Feminine* with *Hæc*,
Neuter with *Hoc* ; as *Hic Vir*, *Hæc Mulier*, *Hoc R*
num : But they give you not the reason why it is of
 or that *Gender*, but leave you to the Rules at *Prop*
quæ Maribus, &c. The use whereof is to teach you
 know what *Gender* a *Noun* is of, and the reason
 it is so, and not otherwise.

THE Rules at *As in Præsen* &c. serve to tell
 the *Preterperfect Tenses*, and the *Supines* of *V*
 must be declined according to the Examples of the *F*
Conjugations in the Rudiments.

And as you learn in the Rudiments, that th
 be Two sorts of *Nouns*, viz. *Substantives* and *Ad*

Giv

Propria quæ Maribus. 65

jectives: so according to the same Method, I You have Rules for Substantives, beginning at Propria quæ Maribus, &c. II. For Adjectives, beginning at Adjectiva unum, &c.

Again as in the Rudiments, a Noun Substantive is either Proper or Common: So, I. You have Rules for proper Names, beginning at Propria quæ maribus, &c. II. For Common, beginning at Appellativa arborum.

Proper Names are either } Masculine,
or
Feminine.

Propria quæ maribus, &c. that is.

Proper Names belonging to the Male-kind, are of the Masculine Gender; and they are of Five sorts. I. The Names of Heathenish Gods; as Mars, Bacchus, Apollo. II. Of Men; as, Cato, Virgilius. III. Of Rivers; as, Tiberis, Orontes. IV. Of Months; as, October. V. Of Winds; as, Libs, Notus, Ausler.

Propria femineum, &c. that is,

Proper Names, which belong to the Female-kind, are of the Feminine Gender: and they are of Five sorts. I. Of Heathenish Goddesses; as Juno, Venus. II. Of Women; as, Anna, Philotis. III. Of Cities; as, Elis, Opus. IV. Of Countries; as, Græcia, Persis. V. Of Islands; as, Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.

Some Names of Cities are excepted; as, Agragas, Masc. Argos, Tyber, Præneste, Neut, and Anxur, both Masc. and Neut.

Appellativa Arborum, &c. that is,

The Common Names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender; as, Alnus, cupressus, cedrus. Except pinus and Oleaster of the Masc. and filer, subur, thus ro-ur, and acer of the Neut.

Sunt etiam volucrum, &c. that is,

1. *The common Names of Birds:*
2. *Wild Beasts*
3. *and Fishes, are of the Epicene Gender; as, Passer hirundo, tigris, vulpes, ostrea, cetus.*

Omne quod exit in um, &c. that is,

All Nouns that end in um, whether Greek or Latin proper or common, and a Noun undeclined, are of the Neuter Gender: as, Londinum, Eboracum, regnum except proper Names of Women, according to the Rule of Despauteerius.

Um neutrum pinas, hominum si propria tollas.

N. B. *The Genders of Nouns are better known by the Genitive Case, according to three special Rules.*

There be Three Special Rules, thus distinguished

I. *Prima non crescit omninò; that is, The first doth not encrease at all.*

II. *Secunda crescit acutè; that is, The Second encreases long.*

III. *Tertia crescit graviter; that is, The Third encreaseth short.*

I. Special Rule.

Nomen non crescens, &c. that is,

A *Noun that doth not encrease in the Genitive Case is of the Feminine Gender: as, Caro carnis, pubes nubis, capra capræ.*

N. B. *Non crescente in Genitivo, est pares habere syllabas in Nominativo ac Genitivo, i. e. Not to encrease, is to have like Syllables in the Nominative and the Genitive: as, caro carnis.*

Cresce

Crescere est plures habere syllabas in Genitivo quam in Nominativo, i. e. To encrease, is to have more Syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative; as, pietas, pietatis.

Mascula Nomina in a, &c. i. e.

1. *Nouns in a, signifying the Offices of Men, are excepted from the first special Rule, though they do not encrease, and are Masculine; as, Scriba, affecula, &c.*

2. *Nouns ending in a, which are derived of Greek Nouns of the first Declension, ending in as, or es; as, Satrapas, satrapa; athletes, athleta.*

3. *Likewise these words, not encreasing, are of the Masculine Gender: as, Verres, natalis, aqualis; words compounded of Is, as centussis, lienis, orbis, &c.*

4. *Words ending in er, in os and us, not encreasing, are of the Masculine Gender, as, Venter, logos, annus. Except Mater, humus, domus, colus, ficus, acus, porticus, focus, nurus, manus, idus, anus, vannus, and Greek words, which change os in Greek, into us in Latin; as papyrus, antidotus, &c.*

Neutrum nomen in e, &c. i. e.

Nouns that end in e, making is in the Genitive Case: Nouns that end in on or um, not encreasing; as, Mare, rete, barbiton, ovum; likewise Hippomanes, cacoethes, virus, pelagus, are of the Neuter Gender: But Vulgus is of the Masculine and Neuter.

Incerti generis, &c. i. e.

These words not encreasing are of the doubtful Gender; as, Talpa, dama, canalis, &c.

Compositum a Verbo, &c. i. e.

A Noun ending in a, compounded of a Verb, and not increasing, is of the Common of two; as Grajugena, agricola, advena: And so likewise Senex, auriga, &c.

II. Special Rule.

Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi Syllaba acuta sonat, &c. i. e.

A Noun whose last Syllable but one encreaseth long in the Genitive Case, is of the Feminine Gender.

N. B Acute crescere, est penultimam acuere vel levare, vel attollere in pronunciando: i. e. To encrease long, is to lift up the last Syllable but one in pronouncing, or to pronounce it sharp: As, Virtus virtutis, pietas pietatis.

Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba, &c. i. e.

1. These Nouns of one Syllable, encreasing long, are of the Masculine Gender; as Sal, fol, &c.

2. Nouns of many Syllables, ending in en; as Acanthian, lichen, delphin.

3. Nouns ending in o, signifying a Body; as leo, curculio; and likewise senio, ternio, sermo.

4. Nouns ending in er, or, and os, encreasing long; as Crater, conditor, heros.

So torrens, &c. many ending in dens; as bidens. So all other Nouns in that Rule, except Syren, mulier, soror, uxor, which are of the Feminine Gender. But mulier, belongs to the Third special Rule, because it encreases short.

Sunt neutralia & hæc monosyllaba, &c. that is, Those Nouns encreasing long are of the Neuter Gender; as mel, fel, &c.--and Nouns of more Syllables, which

end in al and ar ; as capital, laquear. Halec is of the Feminine and Neuter in the Singular Number, and of the Feminine only in the Plural.

Sunt dubia hæc Python, &c. that is,
These Nouns encreasing long, are of the Doubtful Gender : Python, Scrobs, &c.

Sunt Commune Parens, &c. that is,
These Nouns encreasing long, are of the Common of two Genders ; as Parens, &c.

III. Special Rule.

Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi sit gravis, &c. that is,

A Noun, whose last Syllable but one encreaseth short in the Genitive, is of the Masculine Gender.

N. N. Crescere graviter est deprimere penultimam in pronunciando, i. e. To encrease short (or flat) is to press down the last Syllable save one in pronouncing ; as Sanguis Sanguinis

Feminei generis sit hyperdysyllabin. &c. that is,
Nouns of more than two Syllables ending in do, making ginis in the Genitive Case ; and in go, making ginis encreasing short, are of the Feminine Gender ; as dulcedo-
dinis, compago- ginis, so likewise virgo, &c.

2. Greek words which end in as, or is ; as Lampas-
spis : so cassis, cuspis, pecus, udis : forfex, &c.

Jungenda his mulier propria si classe locabis.

Est neutrale genus, &c. that is,
Nouns signifying a thing without Life, etc. ending short and ending either in a, en, ar, ur, us, or put, are of the Neuter Gender ; as Problema, omen, jubar, jecur. o-
us, occiput : yet, pecten and furfur are Masculines.
So likewise cadaver, and the rest in that Rule.

D ;

Sunt

Sunt dubii generis, &c. that is,
These Nouns encreasing short, are of the doubtful Gen-
der; as cardo, &c,

Communis generis sunt ista, &c. that is,
These Nouns encreasing short, are of the Common of
Two; as vigil, pugil, &c.

Rules for Adjectives.

Adjectiva unam, &c. that is,
A *djectives that have but one Termination are of a*
three Genders; as hic, hæc, & hoc Felix, audax

Sub geminâ si voce ea dant, &c. i. e.
If Adjectives have two Terminations, the first Termi-
nation is the Common of Two, the second the Neuter; as
Hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.

At si tres variant voces, &c. i. e.
If an Adjective have three Terminations, the first
the Masculine Gender, the second the Feminine, the third
the Neuter; as bonus, -na, -num.

At sunt quæ flexu, &c. i. e.
There are words which are Adjectives by nature and
use, and yet are declined like Substantives with two
titles; as pauper, puber, &c. though some of them
found in the Neuter Gender.

Hæc proprium quondam, &c. i. e.
These Adjectives have a peculiar manner of declension
differing from the common form; as compester, volubilis
&c. — See them severally in the Index.

Quæ Genus Explained.

Quæ genus aut flexum, &c. i. e.

Heteroclitus, [*i. e.* words of another manner of declining, or words declined otherwise than the ordinary manner] are of three sorts:

I. Variantia genus aut flexum, *i. e.* such as vary their Gender, or Declension.

II. Defectiva, *i. e.* Such as want some Case or Number.

III. Redundantia, *i. e.* Such as abound, or have too much.

I. V A R I A N T I A G E N U S.

Hæc genus ac partim, &c. i. e.

These two words Pergamus and Supellex, are Feminine singular, Neuter plural.

Dat prior hî numerus, &c. i. e.

These words, Rastum, frænum, filum, and capium are of the Neuter Gender in the singular Number, and Masc. and Neut. plural.

But Cœlum and Argos are Neuter in the singular, masculine only in the plural.

Mundium, Epulum, and Balneum, are Neuters in singular Number, Feminines only in that plural; but plural hath Balnea.

Hæc maribus dantur, &c. that is,

These Nouns are Masculines Singular, Neuter Plural ; as Mænalus, Dindymus Ismarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tænarus, Massicus, Gargarus.

But Sibilus, locus, jocus, and Avernus, are Masculines in the Singular, Masculines and Neuters in the plural.

II. DEFECTIVA.

Quæ nullam variant casum, &c. that is.

These words are Aptotes, which vary or change no case ; as, fas, nil, nihil, instar ; also many ending in u. or i ; as, cornu, genu, gummi, frugi ; so likewise Tempe of the plural number undeclined : so tot and quot, and all numbers from three to an hundred ; as ; quatuor, quinque, sex, &c.

Estque Monoptoton, &c. that is,

These words are Monoptotes, which have but one case only ; as, noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, astu, permissu. But astus is read in the plural, and inficias only in the Accusative case plural.

Sunt Diptota, &c. that is,

These words are Diptotes which are declined with two cases only ; as, fors forte, spontis sponte, plus pluris, repetundarum repetundis, jugeris jugere, verberis verbere, suppetiæ suppetias, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete : Whereof four have the plural number in all cases, viz. Verberis, vicem, plus, and jugere.

Tres quibus inflectes casus, &c. that is,

These words are Triptotes, which are declined in three like Cases only ; as, Precis, precem, prece, opis opem,

opem, ope. But *frugis* and *ditionis* seem to want the Nominative case. *Vis* wants only the Dative case singular. But all have the plural number whole.

Quæ referunt, &c. that is,

These Nouns want the Vocative case : viz. 1. Relatives ; as *qui*. 2. Interrogatives ; as *ecquis* ? 3. Distributives ; as *nullus*, *neuter*, *omnis*. 4. Indefinites ; as *quilibet*, *alter*. 5. all Pronouns, except *seur*, *noſter*, *noſtras*, *meus* and *tu*.

Propria cuncta notes, &c. that is,

All proper Names (because they ſignifie but one and no more) want the plural Number ; as *Mars*, *Cato*, &c. and other things more comprehended in this Diſtich viz.

1. *Propria*. 2. *Virtutes*. 3. *Artes*. 4. *Penſa*. 5. *Uda*. 6. *Figuræ*. 7. *Morbi*. 8. *Herbæ*. 9. *Vitia*. 10. *Ætates*. 11. *Frumenta*. 12. *Metalla*.

- As 1. *Gulielmus*, *Thomas*. 2. *Prudentia*, *juſtitia*. 3. *Grammatica*, *Logica*. 4. *Piper*, *ſaccharum*. 5. *Aromatica*. 6. *Metaphora*, *Synecdoche*. 7. *Cephalalgia*, *podagra*. 8. *Amaranthus*, *amaracus*. 9. *Deſidia*, *avaritia*. 10. *Juventus*, *ſenectus*. 11. *Triticum*. 12. *Aurum*, *ferrum*.

Hordea, farra, forum, &c. i. e.

These words of the Neuter Gender, have three like caſes in the plural Number, viz. *Nom.* *Accuſ.* and *Voc.* as, *Hordeum*, *far*, *forum*, &c.

Hordea, farra, forum, mel, muſum, deſruta, thusque Juſ, mare, ruſ, vinumque, os --oris dans genitive, Tres tantum ſimiles voces pluralia ſervant.

Hesperus & Vesper, &c. i. e.

These Masculines singular want the plural: viz. Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, finus, penus, sanguis, æther, nemo.

Singula sœminei generis, &c. i. e.

These Feminines singular want the plural; as pubes, salus, talio, indoles, &c.

But soboles and labes, and all the words of the fifth Declension, have three like cases in the plural, viz. the Nom. Acc. Voc. Except res, species, facies, acies, and dies, which have the plural whole.

Nec licit his neutris, &c. i. e.

These Neuters singular want the plural; as Delicium, Senium, &c.

Mascula sunt tantum, &c. i. e.

These Masculines want the singular number; as Manes, majores, &c.

Hæc sunt fœminei generis, &c. i. e.

These Feminines want the singular number; as Exuvie, phalaræ, &c.

Rarius hæc primo, &c. i. e.

These Neuters want the singular number; as Moenia, resqua, &c.

III. Redundantia.

Hæc quasi luxuriant, &c. i. e.

These words have divers Terminations, Declining, and Gender; as Clypeus, clypeum, &c.

Sed

Sed tibi præterea, &c. i. e.

Certain Greek words from their Accusative Case create a new Nominative; as,

Pænther-ëris: Acc. Panthëra: Nom. Panthëra, æ.

Crater-ëris: Accu. cratëra: Nom. cratëra, æ.

Cassid-ëdis: Acc. cassia: Nom. cassida, æ.

Æther-ëris: Acc. æthera: Nom. æthera, æ.

Vertitur his rectus, &c. i. e.

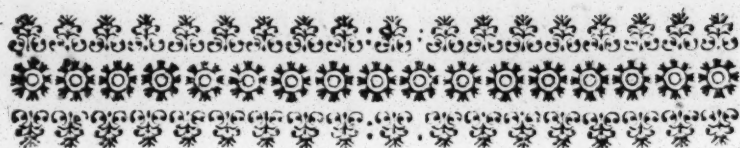
These words vary the Termination of the Nominative Case, but keep the same signification and gender; as Gibbus, i. and gibber — eris, Masculine, &c.

Hæc simul & quarti, &c. i. e.

These words are of the second and fourth Declension; as Laurus, i, and Æs, &c.

Et quæ luxuriant, &c. i. e.

There be many Adjectives redundant, but especially those that are derived of these words Arma, jugum, &c. — as of Arma, orum cometh inermus, a, um; and inermis, me. Of jugum, bijugus, a, um; and bijugis, e, multijugus, a, um, and multijugis, e. Of Nervus, i, enervus, a, um, and enervis, e. Of somnus, i. infomnus, a, um, and infomnis, e; and semisomnis; and us, a, um. Of clivus, i; acclivus, a, um; and acclivis, e, declivis, proclivis. Of animus, i. æquanimus, and æquanimis; exanimus, and exanimis; magnanimus, and is; pusillanimus, and is, unanims, and is. Of limus, i. illimus, and illimis, sublimus, and sublimis. Of frenum, i. effrenus, and effrenis. Of Cera, sincerus. Of bacillum, imbecillus vel imbecillis.



As in Præsenti Explained.

As in Præsenti, &c. that is,

VERBS of the first *Conjugation* having the Termination *As* in the Present Tense, make *-avi* in the Preterperfect Tense; as *no-nas, navi; volito, as, avi*: Except *lavo, as, la-vi* (not *lavavi*) *juvo, as, vi, &c.*

Es in præsenti, &c. that is,

Verbs of the second *Conjugation*, having *es* in the Present tense, make *us* in the Preterperfect tense; as *Nigreo, nigres, nigrui*: Except *jubeo, es, jussi, &c.* and all other excepted in that Rule, for which look the *Index*.

Tertia præteritum, &c. that is,

Verbs of the third *Conjugation*, from their Preterperfect Tense according to the Termination of the Present Tense; as,

Both the termination in the Present Tense, makes *Bi* in the Preterperfect Tense; as *Lambo bi*; except *scribo scripsi, nubo nupsi, and cumbo cubui*.

Co is made *ci*; as *vinco vici*; except *parco* which makes *peperci* and *parsi, dico dixi, duco duxi*.

Do

Do is made di ; as, mando di. But scindo makes
scidi, findo fidi, fundo fudi, tuado tutudi ; pendo
pendi, tendo tetendi, pedo pededi, cado cecidi
cædo cecidi, cedo cessi, vado vasi rado rasi lædo
læsi, ludo lusi, divido divisi, trudo trusi, claudio
clausi, plaudo plausi, rodo rosi.

Go is made xi ; as jungo junxi. But if r be set be-
fore go, then it is made si ; as spargo sparsi. But
these words ending in go make gi, as lego legi, ago
egi, tango tetigi, pungo punxi and pupugi frango
fregi, pango pepigi, pango pepi, pango panxi.

Ho is made xi ; as traho traxi, veho vexi.

Lo is made ui ; as colo colui. But psallo and fallo
make falli, vello velli and vulli, fallo fefelli, cel-
lo ceculi, pello pepuli.

Mo is made ui ; as vomo vomui. But emo makes
emi, como compsi, promo prompsi, demo dempsi
fumo sumpsi, premo pressi.

No is made vi ; as sino sivi. Except temno tempfi,
sterno stravi, sperno spreui, creno crevi, gigno
genui, pono posui, cano cecini.

Po is made psi ; as scalpo scalpsi. Except rumpo ru-
pi, strepo strepui, crepo crepui.

Quo is made qui ; as linquo liqui. Except coquo
coxi.

Ro is made vi ; as fero (pro planto & semino) sevi
fero (pro ordino) ferui, verro verri & versi, uro
ussi, gero gessi, quæro quæsi, tero trivi, curro
cucurri.

So makes sivi ; as accerso accersivi, arcesso, incesso,
laccesso, sivi, capeſso capeſsi, and capeſſivi, faceſso
faceſsi, viſo viſi : but Pinſo ſui.

Sco makes vi ; as paſco pavi, poſco popoſci, diſco
didici, quiniſco quexi.

To is made ti ; as verro verti. But ſiſto (pro facio
ſtare)

stare) *makes* stiri, mi to misi, peto petivi, (Syn makes
petii) sterto stertui, meto messui.

Eto *makes* exi : as flecto flexi, pecto pexi and pexui, Tho
necto nexi and nexui.

Vo *makes* vi, as volvo volvi, except vivo vixi. and fu

Xo *makes* ui, as nexo nexui, and texo texui. The

Cio *makes* ci, as facio feci, jacio jeci, the old Ver ispur
lacio lexi, specio spexi. epup

Dio *makes* di, as fodio fodi. The

Gio *makes* gi, as fugio fugi. Conjug

Pio *makes* pi, as, capio cepi, except cupio cupivi o cre
rapio rapui, sapio sapui and sapivi. The

Rio *makes* ri, as pario peperi onsti

Tio *makes* ti, as quatio quassi.

Uo *makes* ui, as statuo statui, pluo plui or pluvi
struo struxi, fluo fluxi.

Quarta dat is, ivi, &c. i. e.

VERBS of the fourth Conjugation, having *is* in the amno
present tense, make *ivi* in the preterperfect fello
tense: as scio, scis, scivi; except venio veni, cambi scor,
campsi, raucio rausi, &c. ro, fo

Præritum dat idem, &c. i. e.

THE Compound Verb hath the same Preter The
perfect tense with the simple Verb; as doce be sim
docui, edoceo edocui. o, ui,

But the Syllable which is doubled in the Preter
perfect tense of the simple Verb, is not doubled
in the Compound: as spondeo spondi, responde
respon di not respospon di: except præcurro præcu
curri, excurro excu curri, repungo repupugi and
repunxi, and the compounds of Do disco, sto, and an
posco as pessundo pessundedi: disco, dedici, peresilio
sto perstiti, desposco depoposci. edo i

When Plicq is compounded with sub or a Noun, singo
make

Syn makes avi, as supplico supplicavi, multiplicavi. But applico, complico, replico, and explico make ui or avi: Though Oleo make olui, yet the compounds thereof will rather make olevi; but redoleo makes redolui, and suboleo subolui.

Ver These Compounds of Pungo make punxi, as compungo, dispungo, expungo, interpungo; only repungo makes repupugi and repunxi.

piv The Compounds of Do, when they are of the third conjugation, make didi not dedi, as addo addidi, credo credidi, &c. only abscondo makes abscondi.

The Compounds of Sto make stiti, as consto, as, constiti, obsto, as, stiti, præsto, as, stiti, &c.

luvi *Verba hæc simplicia, &c.* that is,

T Hese Verbs damno, lacto, &c. if they be compounded, change their first vowel into e, as, damno condemno, lacto illecto, sacro confesco, fallo perfello, orceo coerceo, tracto detracto, fatiscor defescor, partio impertio, carpo decerpo, patro perpetuo, scando ascendo, descendo, spargo inspergo, patio comperio comperi, reperio reperi, aperio aperui, operio ope ui.

eter The Compounds of Pasco keep the Preterperfect Tense of the simple Verb: as epasco, depasco: except compesco, ui, and depesco, ui.

able *Hæc habeo, lateo, &c.* that is,

T Hese Verbs compounded change the first vowel into i, as habeo inhabeo cohabeo (except posthabeo, and ante habeo) lateo deliteo: salio insilio, desilio, perfilio: statuo constituo restituo: cado occido, recido: edo illido collido: pango, pegi, compingo, impingo: cano concino: quero inquiro; cado incido, concido,

concido, tango contingo, egeo, indigeo, teneo contineo, detineo, retineo taceo conticeo, reticeo, sapio, incipio, desipio, rapo, eripio, corripio

2. *The Compounds of Cano make the Præterperfect tense in ui ; concino concinui.*

3. *The Compounds of Placeo change the first vowel into i. Except complaceo and perplaceo.*

4. *These four Compounds of pango pegi, change not the first Vowel ; as Depango, oppango, circumpango, repango.*

5. *These four Compounds of Maneo mansi, change the first Vowel into i, and form their Præterperfect tense in minui ; as præmineo præminui, emineo eminui, promineo prominui, immineo imminui. Other Compounds of maneo keep the form of the simple Verb as, permaneo permanſi, remaneo remanſi.*

6. *The Compounds of Scalpo, calco, salto, change a into u ; as exculpo, inculco, resulto.*

7. *The Compounds of claudio, quatio, lavo, caſt away a ; as, occludo, excludo, percutio, excutio, proluo, diluo.*

Hæc ſi componas, &c. that is,

Theſe Verbs, Ago, emo, ſedeo, &c. being compounded change the firſt Vowel of the Preſent tense into i, but not of the Præterperfect tense ; as of Ago agi, exigo -egi, of emo emi, redimo redimi, of ſedeo, ſedi, conſideo -edi, of rego, arrigo, corripo, dirigo, erigo, erexi, of frango, confringo, refringo -egi, of capio cepi, incipio epi, concipio -epi, of jacio jeci, conjicio -eci, of lacio lexi, allicio -exi, of ſpecio ſpexi, deſpicio -exi, of premo preſſi, opprimo oppreſſi.

But Perago and Satago are declined like the ſimple Verb ago,

De go

Dego and cogo, compounded of Ago, and pergo and fargo compounded of rego, cast away the middle syllable, and for deago and coago, we say, dego and cogo-egi, for perrego and surrego, we say, pergo and fargo, perrexi and surrexi.

Facio compounded with a Proposition, changes the first vowel i. otherwise not; as, afficio, conficio, deficio, efficio, inficio, interficio, officio, perficio præficio, proficio, reficio; but benefacio, malefacio, olfacio, calfacio, &c.

Lego compounded with re, per, præ, sub, trans, keep e. in the present tense; as, relego, perlego, prælego, sublego, tranlego; the rest of the Compounds of lego change the first vowel into i; as, colligo, deligo, eligo, diligo, intelligo, negligo, seligo, whereof diligo, intelligo, and negligo make lexi, the rest legi.

Nunc ex præterito, &c. i. e.

THE Supine is formed of the Preterperfect Tense, by changing the termination into the termination of the Supine; as,

Bi the termination in the Preterperfect tense makes tum in the Supine; as of bibo bibi, the Supine is bibi-tum.

Ci is made Etum; Vinco vici victum, ico ici iEtum facio feci factum, jacio jeci jactum.

Di is made sum; as, video vidi visum and some double ff; as pando pandi passum, sedeo sedi sessum, scindo scidi scissum, findo fidi fissum, fodio fodi fossam.

N. B. But the syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense, is not doubled in the Supine; as, Tondeo totondi tonsam, cædo cæcidi cæsum, cado cecidi casum, tendo tetendi tensum and tentum, tundo tutudi tunsam, pedo pepedi peditum, do dedi datum.

Gi

Gi is made ſum : *as* Legio legi lectum, pango pegi
and pepigi p. ſum, frango fregi fractum, tango
tetigi tactum, ago egi actum, pungo pupugi
punctum, fugio fugi fugitum.

Li is made ſum ; *as* fallo falli falſum, pello pepuli
pulſum, cello ceculi culſum, fallo feſelli falſum,
vello velli *and* vulſi vulſum, fero tuli latum.

Mi, ni, pi, qui are made tum ; *as* emo emi emptum,
venio veni ventum, cano cecini cantum, capio
cepi captum, cœpio cœpi cœptum, rumpo rupi
ruptum, linquo liqui liſtum.

Ri is made ſum : *as* verro verri verſum, pario peper
itum.

Si is made ſum : *as* Viſo viſi viſum, mitto miſi m' ſum,
ſed fulcio fulſi fulſum, haurio hauſi hauſtum,
ſarcio ſarſi ſartum, ſarcio ſarci ſartum, uro uſti
uſtum, gero geſſi geſtum, torqueo torſi tortum &
torſum, indulgeo indulſi indultum & indulſum.

Pſi is made tum : *as* Scribo ſcripſi ſcriptum, cambio
campſi campſum.

Ti is made tum : *as* Sto ſteti ſtatum, ſiſto ſtiti ſta
tum, verto verti verſum.

Vi is made tum : *as* flo flavi flatum, paſco pavi pa
ſtum, lavo lavi lotum, lautum *and* lavatum, pot
potavi potum *and* potatum, faveo favi fautum,
caveo cavi cautum, ſero ſevi ſatum, lino lini livi
litum, ſolvo ſolvi ſolutum, volvo volvi volutum,
ſingultio ſingultivi ſingultum, veneo venivi ve
num. ſepelio ſepelivi ſepultum.

Ui makes itum : *as* domo domui domitum, ruo rui
ruitum, *except* exuo exui exutum, induo indui in
dutum, ſeco ſecui ſectum, neco necui neſtum, fri
co fricui friſtum, miſceo miſcui miſtum amicio
amicui amiſtum, torreo torrui toſtum, doceo docui
doſtum, teneo tenui tentum, conſulo conſului con
ſultum, alo alui alitum *and* altum, ſalio ſalui ſaltum,
colo

colo colui cultum, oculo ocului occultum, pin-
so pinsui pistum, rapio rapui raptum, sero serui
sertum, texo texui textum.

But these Verbs change ui into sum: as Censeo cen-
sum, cello cellui celsum, meto messui mes-
sum, nexo nexui nexum, pexo pexui pexum, pateo
patui passum, careo carui cassum *and* caritum.

Xi is made ctum: as vincio vinxi vinctum, *but*
we cast away n: as fingo finxi fictum, mingo minxi
nictum, pingo pinxi pictum, stringo strinxi stri-
ctum, ringo rinxi rictum.

These four Verbs make xum, viz. Flecto flexi flex-
um, plecto plexi plexum, figo fixi fixum, fluo fluxi
fluxum.

Compositum ut simplex, &c. that is,

THE Supine of the compound Verb is formed as the
Supine of the Simple Verb: as Voco vocavi
atum, so invoco invocavi invocatum: doceo docui
doctum: edoceo edocui edoctum.

Yet some compound Supines have not the same Syllable
which the simple have: for of tundo tutudi tunsum, *the*
compounds make tusum: *as* contundo contudi contu-
sum, pertundo pertudi pertusum: *of* ruo rui ruitum,
the compounds make retum: *as*, corruo corruui corru-
tum, eruo erui erutum: *of* salio salui saltum, *the*
compounds make sultum: *as*, infilio infilui insultum,
of sero sevi satum, *the compounds make* situm: *as*, in-
sero insevi satum, consero consevi consitum.

These Supines captum, factum, &c. *change a into e,*
when they are compounded: as of capio cepi captum,
incipio incepti inceptum, recipio recepi receptum, *of*
facio feci factum, inficio infeci infectum: *of* jacio
jeci jactum, ejicio ejeci ejectum, &c. *of* rapio ra-
pui raptum, eripio eripui ereptum, *of* cano cecini
cantum,

cantum, concino concinui concentum : of pario pari
 peri partum, comperio comperi compertum :
 spargo sparsi sparsum, conspergo conspersi consper
 sum : of carpo carpsi carptum, decerpo decerpsi de
 cerptum : of farcio farfi fartum, infercio inferfi in
 fertum.

*The Compounds of edo, make esum in the Supine, ne
 estum ; as exedo exedi exesum, exesu : but comedi
 comedi, makes comestum and comesum.*

*The Compounds of Nosco make notum in the Supine
 as, pernosco pernovi pernotum : But cognosco cog
 novi makes cognitum : and agnosco agnovi agnitum*

Verba in Or admittunt, &c. that is,

Verbs passives in Or, do form their Preter
 perfect tense of the latter Supine Active, by
 changing u into us and adding sum vel fui : as
 Lectu, is made Lectus sum vel fui.

But Verbs Deponents, and Verbs Common, do
 form a Preterperfect tense of themselves, because
 they have no Verb Active, of whose Supine they
 might be formed : as Labor lapsus, patior passus
 compator compassus, &c.

Præteritum activa, &c. that is,

These Verbs have a Preterperfect tense both of
 the Active and Passive voice ; as Cæno cœnavi
 & cœnatus sum, juro juravi & juratus sum, potō po
 tavi & potus sum, titubo titubavi & titubatus sum
 careo carui & cassus sum, prandeo prandi & pran
 sus sum, pateo patui & passus sum, placeo placui &
 placitus sum, sueſco ſuevi & ſuetus sum, veneo ve
 nivi & venditus sum, nubo nupſi & nupta sum, (not
 nuptus, because it is only proper to a Woman ; for a Man
 is ſaid ducere uxorem) mereor merui & meritus sum

libet

libet libuit & libitum est vel fuit, licet licuit licitum est vel fuit, tædet tædui & tædæsum est vel fuit, pudet pudit & puditum est vel fuit, piget piguit & pigitum est vel fuit,

Neutro passivum, &c. i. e.

Verbs Neuter-passives, *i. e.* Verbs that have an Active termination in the present tense, form their Preterperfect tense like a Verb Passive, *as* gaudeo gavifus sum, fido filus sum, audeo ausus sum, sis factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mœreo mœstus sum. But Phocas (*the Grammarian*) saith mœstus is Noun Adjective.

Quedam præteritum Verba, &c. i. e.

Some Verbs have no Preterperfect tense of their own, but borrow it of others, *viz.*

Inceptives in *scō*, standing for their Primitive, borrow their Preterperfect tense of that Primitive cause for which they stand; *as* tepefco tepui of tepeo fieri, fesco fervi of ferveo.

So likewise cerno cernis vidi of video; quatio is, concussi of concutio, ferio is percussi of percutio, minio is minxi of mingo, fido is sedi of sedeo, tollo is sustuli of suffero, sum es fui of suo, fero fers tuli of tulio, * Sisto is steti of sto, furo is insanivi of insanio, pascor eris vel ere, pastus sum of pascor, medeor eris vel ere, medicatus sum of medicor, liquor eris vel ere, liquefactus sum of liquefio, reminiscor eris vel ere. recordatus sum of recordor.

{ Sisto is steti statum, pro stare *verb neut.*
{ Sisto is stiti statum, pro facio stare *active.*

Præteritum fugiunt, &c.

These words want their Preterperfect tense; *as* vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco, polleo, nideo.

2 Verba

86 The Explanation of *As in, &c.*

2. *Verbs Inceptives; as puerasco, senesco, diesco, Of*
advesperasco.

3. *All Passives whose Actives want the Supine; a*
metuor, timeor.

4. *All Meditatives which signify desire; as, scrip*
turio. *Except parturia and esurio, which make pa*
turivi and esurivi.

Hac raro aut nunquam, &c.

T *Hese Verbs seldom or never have their Supines, v*
Lambo, mico, rudo, scabo, parco, depesco, p
fco, disco, compesco, quinisco, dego, ango, fug
lingo, ningo, iatago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo, t
mo, strideo, strido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, co
niveo, ferveo.

2. *The Compounds of Nuo; as annuo, abnuo, i*
nuo, renuo.

3. *The Compounds of Cado; as accido, concido, d*
cido, excido, incido, intercido, procido. *Exc*
occido *which makes occasum, and recido which ma*
recasum.

4. *Likewise, Respuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cl*
frigeo, calvo, sterto, timeo, luceo, and arceo, *n. or*
Compounds whereof make erciturum; as coerceo, es, *hoc*
iturum, exerceo, es, ui, itum.

5. *So the Compounds of Gruo; as congruo, ingru*

6. *And generally all Verbs Neuter of the second C*
jugation, whose Preterperfect tense ends in ui, *exc*
these following, Oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo, par
careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo, and caleo, *adams*
these have the Supines.

An I N D E X

Of the Nouns in Propria quæ Maribus, and Quæ Genus; and of the Verbs in As in præsentî; with their Interpretation, Declension, and Conjugation, placed Alphabetically, for the Benefit of young Beginners.

- A** Bdo, is, didi, ere, Adipiscor, eris, adeptus, endi, o, um, ditum, endi, o, um, adeptum, u, ens, iturus, *to hide, of* u, adipiscens, urus, *d. p. to get or obtain, of ad and the old verb apiscor.*
- Abfcondo is, i, ere, endi, o, u, sum, fu, valitum, tu, Adolescens, entis, *3. com. a young man or woman.*
- ens, furus, & iturus, *to* Ador, oris, *3. n. wheat.*
hide, of abs and condo.
- Abysus, i, *2. f. a bottomless pit.* Advena, æ, *1. com. a stranger, of ad and venio.*
- Acarnan, anis, *3. m. one of* Æquor, oris, *3. neut. the sea, or a plain*
Acarnania in Greece.
- Accerso, is, ivi, ere endi, o, um, itum, u, ens, iturus, *to go to call.* Æs, eris, *3. neut. brass, copper*
- acer-aceris, *3. neut. a maple.* Æther, eris, *3. m. the sky, in accus. ætherem or æthera.*
- acer, *m. acris f. & acre, a new Nom. case made of the Acc. æthera.*
- Ac, n. or hic & hæc acris & Affinis, is, *2. com. a kinsman or kinswoman by marriage.*
- hoc acre. *Sharp, cruel, swift, valiant, diligent, circumspèct.*
- acies, icis, *5. f. an edge.* Agnosco, is, agnovi, ere, endi, o, um, agnitum, tu, ens, iturus, *to acknowledge, of ad and nosco.*
- acus, us, ui, *4. f. a needle.*
- adamas-antis, *3. m. an adamant.*
- Addo, is, addidi, addere, Ago, is, egi, agere, endi, o, um, actum, u, agens, acturus, *to do.*
- addendi, do, dum, additum, tu, ens, diturus, *to add, com. of ad and do.*
- Agragas, antis, *3. m. a town in Sicily.*
- Alepis, ipis, *3. dub. fatness.*

Agricola

I N D E X.

- Agricola** æ, 1 *com.* an husbandman, of ager a field, and colo to till.
Alacer, *m.* alacris, *f.* and alacre *neut.* Or hic & hæc alacris & hoc alacre, merry, chearful.
Ales itis, 3. *com.* a bird, any great winged fowl, of ala.
Ales itis, *Adj.* *com.* gen. swift, having Wings.
Alnus i, 2 *f.* an Alder tree.
Alo is, alui, alere, endi, o, um, tum tu and alitum, itu, alens, aliturus, & alturus, to nourish.
Alter a um, *gen.* alterius, *dat.* alteri another.
Alvus i, 2. the belly or paunch.
Amazon onis, 3 *f.* a warlike Woman of Scythia.
Ambigo is, *præ.* *car.* ambigere, endi, o, um, *Sup. car.* ambigens, to be in doubt compounded of am and ago.
Amicio is cui, (*seldom* as micivi) ire, amiciendi, o, um, amictum, u iens ieturus, to cloath.
Amnis is, 3. *m.* a River.
Anas atis, 3. *dub.* a Duck, or a Drake.
Ango is anxī, angere, endi, o, um, (*Sup. car.*) angens, to vex or trouble.
Anguis is, 3. *m.* a snake.
Animus i, 2. *m.* the mind.
Anna æ, 1. *f.* Anne.
Annuo, is, annui ere, endi, o um (*Sup. car.*) annuere, to grant, ex ad & nuocere, proprie ex nutu i. capitis signo assentionis.
Annus i, 2. *m.* a year.
Antes ium. 3. *m.* Sing ca the uttermost ranks Vines, or a Buttress.
Antidotus i 2. *f.* an Antidote or Medicine to cure pel poyson.
Antix arum i. *f.* Sinca womens forelocks.
Antistes itis, 3. *c.* a prelate one that standeth or goeth before other, a Ruler.
Anus us, 4 *f.* an old woman.
Anxur uris, 3. *Œ. c. n.* town in Italy now called Tarentine.
Aperio, is, erui, aperiri, endi, o, um apertum, tu, aperiens, apertum, to open, or to shew, compounded of ad & pario.
Apis is, 3. *f.* a Bee.
Apes is, 3. *f.* a Bee.
Apiscor, eris, aptus sum, to get, an old verb compounded of use, from whence compounded adipiscor.

Apo

INDEX

- Apollo, Apollinis, 3 *m.* *the God of Wisdom.*
 Appendix icis, 3 *f.* *a pent-house or addition.*
 Applico, as, applicui & applicavi, care: audio um, autum tu, & itum uans aturus, & iturus, to apply, of ad & plico.
 Aptoton i, 2 *n.* *a Noun having no variation of termination or cases.*
 Aqualis is, 3 *m.* *an ewer, or laver.*
 Arbor oris, 3 *f.* *a tree.*
 Arbos oris, 3 *f.* *a tree.*
 Arceo, es, arcui, arcere, endi do dum: (*Sup. caret*) arcens, to keep away: or keep back, to hinder: but the com- pounds make erciturum in the *Supines*: as exerceo, & coerceo.
 Accessio, is, ivi, ere, endi o um, itum u, ens, iturus, to call, or to accuse.
 Arcas adis, 3 *m.* *an Arcadian*
 Arctus i, 2 *f.* *a sign called the Bear.*
 Ardeo, es, arsi, ardere, endi do dum, arsum fu, ardens, arsurus, to burn or to be hot.
 Argos gi, 3 *n.* *in the plural.*
 Numb. hi, Argi, orum, a town in Peloponnesus.
 Arma orum, 2 *n.* *Sing. car. weapons*
 Aruspex icis, 3 *co.* *a soothsayer.*
 As affis, 3 *m.* *a pound, or 12 ounces.*
 Assella æ, 1 *m.* *a page.*
 Athamas antis, 3 *masc.* *Athamas King of Thebes.*
 Astu, by craft, ab 4. decl. m, Astus us, craft.
 Athenæ arum, 1 *f.* *Athens. only plural.*
 Athleta, & athletes, æ, 1 *masc.* *a Champion; or Wrestler.*
 Atomus i, 2 *dub.* *a mote in the Sun.*
 Auceps upis, 3 *a fowler.*
 Audax acis, adj. hic, hæc, hoc, bold
 Audeo, es, ausus sum vel fui, audere, endi do um, ausum u. audens, ausurus, to be bold.
 Aveo es, (*caret præter.*) ave-re, avendi o um (*Sup. caret.*) avens, to covet.
 Augeo es, auxi, augere, endi do um, auctum, tu, augens, aucturus, to encrease.
 Avernasi, 2 *m.* *and in the plur. Averna, Averno-*
rum,

INDEX.

tum, *n.* a lake in Campania, dedicated to Pluto, thought to be the gate to Hell. Bellaria, orum, 3. *neut.* junctates, *sing.* caret.

Augur, uris, 3 *com.* a southsayer. Bibo, is, bibi, bibere, endi do, dum, bibitum,

Aurigaæ, 1. *com.* a carter or car-man. tu, bibens, bibiturus, to drink.

Auster, i, 2 *m.* a south-wind. Bidens, entis, 3 *m.* pro instrumento, a fork with

Author, oris, 3. *m.* & *f.* two teeth, or grains. Bidens, entis, 3 *f.* pro ove

Axis, is, 3. *masc.* an axle-tree. a sheep of two years, or which hath two teeth longer than the rest.

B

Bacchanalia, ium, & Bifrons, ontis, 3 *com.* that hath two faces or foreheads.

Bacchar, aris, 3. *f.* an herb called our ladies gloves. Bilis is, 3 *f.* choler, melancholy, plur. caret.

Bacchus, i, 2. *m.* the God of wine. Bombyx ycis, 3 *m.* pro vermiculo, a silk worm

Bacillum, i, 3. *neut.* a little staff. pro sono, an humming sound.

Bacillus, i, 2 *masc.* a staff. Bos bovis, 3 *com.* an ox

Baculum, i, 2 *neut.* a staff. bull or cow : in the Germanic plural boum : in the Dative and Ablative plural, it makes bobu

Baculus, i, 2 *masc.* a staff. contracted from bovis.

Balneum, i, 2 *n.* a bath. Balnea, orum : *neut.* & Britannia, iæ, 1 *f.* Britain

In the plural it makes Balneæ arum, *fem.* Bubo, onis, 3 *du.* an owl

Barathrum barathri, 2 *n.* a place taken for hell. Bucephalus, i, 2 *m.* Alexander's great horse.

Barbiton, i, 2 *n.* a lute or any musical instrument. Byssus, i, 2. *f.* fine flax or silk.

INDEX.

C.

CAccethes is, 3 n. *an evil custom.*

Cadaver eris, 3 n. *a carcass, a dead body.*

Cado is, cecidi, ere cadendi do dum, casum u, cædens, casurus, *to fall.*

Cælo is cecidi, cædere endi do dum, cæsum u, cædens, cæsurus, *to bear.*

Ca'co as avi, are, andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to kick, or tread upon.*

Calendæ arum, 1 f. *the Calends of a Month. sing. caret.*

Caleo es ui, ere, endi do dum, calitum tu, calens caliturus, *to be hot.*

Calfacio, *to make hot.*

Callis is, 3 m. *a path.*

Calvo is, vi, ere, endi do dum (*sup. caret*) calvens, *to deceive.*

Calx cis, 3 d. *an heel, pedis calx, to distinguish it from calx calcis, 3 f. chalk or lime.*

Cambio is, campsi, ire, iendi do dum, campsum u, cambiens, campsurus, *to exchange.*

Campester, *belonging to the Field.*

Canalis is. 3 m. *a channel.*

Cancelli orum, 3 m. *latices. sing. caret.*

Canis is. 3 com. *a dog, or a bitch.*

Cano is cecini, canere endi do dum, cantum u, canens canturus, *to sing.*

Capello is, capeffi & capeffivi, capeffere, endi do dum, *to go about.*

Capio is cepi, capere, iendi do dum, captum tu, capiens, capturus, *to take.*

Capistrum i, 2 n. *an halter or headstall, in the plur. Numb both masc and n. as hi capistri orum, & hæc capistra, orum.*

Capitalis, 3 n. *a quiff.*

Capra æ, 1 fem. *a she-goat.*

Car aris, 3 m. *a man of Caria*

Cardo dinis, *dub. the hinge of a door.*

Careo es ui, & cassus sum vel fui, carere, carendi do dum, cassum u, & caritum tu, carens, cassurus & cariturus, *to want.*

Carex, icis, 3 fem. *a sedge.*

Caro carnis, 3 f. *flesh.*

Carpo is, carpsi, carpere,

E 2 CARP-

I N D E X.

- endi o um, carptum u, Centum, hi, hæ, & hæc,
pens, carpturus, *to carp.* *invariab. an hundred.*
- Castra orum, 2 n. tents, Centassis is, m. *an hun-*
sing. caret. *dred pound weight.*
- Cassida æ, 1 f. *an helmet,* Cera æ, 1 f. *wax.*
formed from Cassida *the* Cerno, is, crevi, (*or vidi*
Acc. case of cassis idis. *borrowed of video)* cer-
Cassis, idis, idi, idem, & nere, di o um, um u, ens,
ida, 3 f. *an helmet, and* turus, *to see, or perceive.*
from Cassida the A.c. Cetum i, 2 m. *a whale, and*
case come the new Nom. *in the plur.* Cetæ und,
Cassida æ *a monstrous great fish.*
- Cassis is, 3 m. *a net, or snare.* Cholera æ, 1 f. *cholera. pl.*
Cato onis, 3 m. Cato, *the* *caret.*
- name of a wise man in* Ciser ciseris, 3 neut. *an*
Rome. *Italian peasant.*
- Caveo, es, vi, ere, endi o Cio, es, ivi, ciere, endi o
um, cautum, tu, cavens, um, citum, tu, iens, ci-
cauturus, *to beware.* turus, *to excite, to call.*
- Caulis is, 3 m. *a stalk.* Cinis, vel ciner, cineris,
Cedo, is, cessi, ere, endi, 3 m. *ashes.*
- o, um, cessum, u, ce- Circumpango, *to fasten*
dens, cessurus, *to yield,* *about.*
or give place.
- Cedrus i, 2 f. *a cedar.* Civis, 3 com. *a citizen.*
- Celeber, *famous.* Claudio, is clausi, ere endi
Celer, *swift.* o um, sum, u, dens,
Cello, es, ceculi, lere endi clausurus, *to shut.*
- o um, culsum, u, cellens, Clivus i, 2 m. *the pitch of*
an hill.
culsurus, pro fra go, *to* Clunis is, 3 com. *a buttock.*
break, or to beat, an old Cluo is, (*præ. caret*) clu-
verb now out of use, un- ere, endi o um (*sup.*
less in the compounds. *caret*) cluens, *to shine,*
to be famous.
- Censeo, es, censui, cen- Clypeum i, 3 n. *a buckler.*
sere, endi o um, cen- Clypeus i, 2 m. *a buckler.*
suum, u, censens, furus, Cælum
- to think or esteem.*

I N D E X.

- Cæ'um i, 2 n. *heaven, in the plur.* Hi cæli,orum: *the masc. only.*
 Cæno as, avi & cænatus, sum vel fui, cænare, andi o um, cænatum u, ans, cænaturus, to *sup.*
 Cænum, neut. dirt.
 Cæpio is, cæpi cæpere; endi o um, cæptum tu, cæpiens, cæpturus pro incipio, to *beg n, an old verb, out of use; of it comes*
 Cæpi, peram, perim, pero, cæpissim, cæpisse. *a Verb def 1 have begun, or taken in hand*
 Cognosco, is, novi nescire endi o um, nitum u, n scens, iturus, to *know, of con & nosco.* [ago.
 Cogo, to *compel, of con &*
 Collis is, 3 m. *a little hill.*
 Colo, is, colui colere, endi o um, cultum u. lëns, culturus, to *worship.*
 Colus i, & us, 2 & 4. f. *a distaff.*
 Comedo, to *eat.*
 Comes tis, 3 c *a companion.*
 Comes tis, adj. hic & hæc.
 Comminiscor, eris vel ere, mentus sum vel fui, nifici, di o um, mentum tu, niscens, turus, to *invent, to devise, to find out;*
 Dep.
 Como, is, psi, mere, di do dum, tum u, mens, cempturus, to *kemb, or trim.*
 Compago inis, 3 f. *a joint: of con & pango.*
 Compator, to *suffer with: of con & patior.*
 Comperio, to *find out.*
 Compedes dum, 2 f. plur. *fetters, sometimes the sing. Num. is used especially in the Abl case compede.*
 Compesco, to *assuage.*
 Complaceo, to *please well.*
 Complico, to *fold together.*
 Concino, to *sing together.*
 Concutio, to *shake.*
 Conditor oris, 3 *a builder.*
 Condo, to *hide or to build.*
 Confiteor, to *confest.*
 Conger gri, 2 m *a conger.*
 Congrus gri, 2 m. *a conger.*
 Conjux conjugis, 3 com. *an husband or wife.*
 Conniveo, to *wink, or twinkle with the eyes.*
 Coquo, is, coxi, coquere, quendi o um, etum, tu, quens, cocturus, to *seeth.*
 Consulo is, ui, ere, di o um, tum u, ens, urus to *ask or give counsel, or provide for*
 Cor cordis, 3 n *the heart.*
 Corbis is, 3 m. *a basket.*
 Cornu neut. undecl *a horn, flexile cornu, a trumpet.*
 Plur.

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- pl.* Cornua, uum, ibus, Cubo as cubui, cubare, &c. andi o um, bitum u, cubans biturus, *to lie down.*
- Cornum, *the Fruit of* Cucumer eris, 3 *m. a* Cucum-
Cornus. *cumber, &c.*
- Cornus, us, 4 *m. an horn,* Cucumis eris, 3 *masc. a*
the Wing of an army, Cucumber..
Plin. lib. 11. 37.
- Cornus i & us, 2 & 4 *a* Culex icis, 3 *dub. a* *gnat.*
dog-tree, quando arbor Cumbo is, cubui, cumbe-
habetur; to distinguish re, endi do um, itum
it from Cornus *an horn.* tu, cumbens, iturus, *to*
Costos, i, 2 *f. the herb* *lie down, an old Verb.*
called Ale-coast. Cunabula orum, 2 *neut.*
Coxendix icis, 3 *f. an hip.* *Cradles. Sing. caret.*
- Crater eris, 3 *m. a cup, &c.* Cunæ arum, 1 *f. cradles,*
craterem & cratera. *Sing. caret.*
- Cræra æ, 1 *f. a cup. a* Cupio is, ivi, ire, cupien-
new Nom. case made from di, o, um, cupitum tu,
the Acc. Cratera. cupiens, cupiturus, *to*
Credo, *to believe, of cer-* *desire, formerly it was of*
tum and do, quasi cer- *the fourth Conjugation.*
tum do. Cupressus i, 2 *f. a Cypress*
Crepo as ui, crepere, andi *tree*
o um: crepitum tu, Curculio, onis, 3 *masc.*
crepans, crepiturus, *a Weazel.*
to make a noise, to give a Cures eris, 3 *m. a man*
crack. *of Creet.*
- Crepundia iorum, 2 *neut.* Curro is, ucurri, currere,
gugaws or trifles for chil- endi do dum, cursum
dren to play withal, Sin. u. currens, cursurus, *to*
caret. *run.*
- Cres tis, 3 *m. one of Creet.* Cuspis idis, 3 *f. the point*
Creta tæ, 1 *fem. Creet.* *of a Weapon.*
- Crinis is, 3 *m. the hair.* Custos odis, 3 *m. a Guar-*
Crus uris, 3 *neut. the leg.* *dian or keeper.*
- Cry stallus i, 2 *f. crystal.* Cyprus i, 2 *f. the Island*
Cypress. *Dama*

I N D E X

D.

DAmas, *1 dub. a buck or doe.*

Damno, as. avi, are, andi, do dum,atum, atu,ans, aturus, *to condemn.*

Dedo, is, dedidi, dedere, dedendi do dum, deditum, tu, dedens, dediturus, *to yield: of de & do.*

Defrutum--i, *2 n. wine, the third part whereof is boiled away: In the plural number it hath but three like cases, Nom. Acc. Voc. defruta.*

Degener, com. adj. *deγενής. that doth degenerate, or grow out of kind.*

Dego is, degi, degere, endi o um (*sup. caret*) degens, *to live: ex de & ago.*

Deleo es, evi ere, endi, do, dum, deletum, u, delens deleturus, *to blot out: of de & leo, an old Verb.*

Deliciæ arum, *1 f. delights, pleasures, sing. caret.*

Delicium--ii, *2 neuter the thing wherein we delight.*

Delphin--inis, *3 m. a dolphin.*

Delphinus--i, *2 masc. a dolphin.*

Demo. is, dempli, demere, endi do dum, demptum tu, demens, demptutus *to take away, of de & emo.*

Dens--entis, *3 masc. a tooth.*

Depango is, depegi, depangere, endi do dum, depa&um u, depangens, depacturus, *to fasten down.*

Desidia iæ, *1 f. sloth, plur. caret.*

Dico is, dixi, dicere, dicendo d um, dictum tu, dicens, dicturus, *to speak.*

Dies diei, *3 dub. a day, in the plural Number it is only of the masculine gender.*

Diffiteor--eris vel ere, diffessus sum vel fui. diffiteri --endi do um, diffessum u, diffitens, diffessurus, *to deny, Deponent, of di & fateor.*

Digredior--eris vel ere, digressus sum vel fui, digredi, iendi do um, digressum gressu, digrediens, surus, *to go aside:*



I N D E X

- side, Dep. a di & gradior.*
Diligo is dilexi diligere,
 --endi o um, dilectum
 u, diligens, dilecturus, *to love, ex di & lego*
Diluo is, dilui, diluere,
 --endi o um, dilutum,
 u, diluens, diluturus,
to wash, ex di & luo.
Dindymus--i, 2 masc. the
 top of Ida by Troy: in
 the plural -Number it is
 of the neut. gen. Dindy-
 ma orum.
Diphthongus--gi, 2 f. a
diphthong
Diptoton--i, 2 neut. a
 Noun declined with two
 Cases.
Diræ--arum, 1 f. cursing,
sing. caret.
Disco--is, d dici, discere,
 --endi o um, (sup. ca-
 ret) discens, *to learn.*
Dispesco is--ui, escere;
 --endi o um, (sup. ca-
 ret) dispescens, *to drive*
beasts from pasture, of dis
& pasco.
Displiceo is, ui, ere--en-
di o um, itum tu, dis-
plicens, turus *to dis-*
please: of dis & placeo.
Dirio--onis, 3 f. a title,
power, command.
Dives, hic & hæc, rich
wealthy: sometimes it is
found in the neut. gender:
a. Ovid, divitis ingenii.
Divido, is divisi, videre:
 --endi o um, divisum
 u, dividens, divisurus, *to*
divide, quasi divideo, i e.
in diversas partes video.
Divitiæ arum, 1 f. riches,
sing. caret.
Do das dedi dare, andi
 o um, datum u, dans,
 daturus, *to give.*
Doceo--es, ui, ere endi o
 um, doctum tu, docens,
 docturus, *to teach.*
Dodrans--antis, 3 m. nine
 ounces.
Doleo es dolui, dolere,
 endi o um, dolitum tu,
 dolens, iturus, *to grieve.*
Domo, as domui --are,
 andi do um, domitum
 tu, domans, domiturus,
to tame.
Domus--domi & domus.
Dat. domo & domui.
Acc. Domum Voc. ô
domus. Ablat. domo.
Pluraliter. Nom. D. mus.
Gen. domorum & do-
muum. Dat. domibus.
Acc. domos, & domus.
Voc. domus Ablat. do-
muibus.
Duco, is, duxi, ducere,
 --endi

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- endi o um, ductum u, Elephas--antis, 3 *masc. an*
ducens, ducturus, *to lead* Elephant.
- Dulcedo inis, 3 *f. swiftness*. Elis elidis, 3. *a city in*
Dux ducis 3 *common, a* Arcadia, *or a country*
Captain or Guide in Peloponnesus.
- Ecquis ecquæ, *or ecqua* Emines-es, ui, ere, endi
ecquid, *Who? an In-* do dum, (*sup. caret.*)
terrogative. eminens, *to excel: ab e*
& maneo, *quasi extra*
Edo--is, edidi, edere, alios, *hoc est, pro aliis*
edendi do dum editum maneo.
- tu, edens, editurus, *to* Emo is. emi, ere, endi o
set out, or to publish; um emptum, tu, emens,
of e and do; emitto; empturus, *to buy.*
foras do. ἡκλίσωμι, Ensis— is, 3 *masc. a*
πρῆξω. sword.
- Edo, edis *vel es*, edi ede- Epasco, is, epavi, epascere,
re *vel esse* edendi o um, endi o um, (*sup. caret.*)
esum su, *vel estum estu,* epascens, *to eat up.*
edens, elurus *vel estu-* Epulum — i, 2 *n. a*
rus, *to eat.* ἐδίω, τρώω, feast or banquet: *in the*
βόσκω. plur. Num. it is of the
Edo onis, 3 *masc. πολυ-* Fem. Gender, hæ epulæ
φαγ &, *a great eater.* --arum.
- Edoceo—es, ui, ere, Eques itis, 3 *c. an* horse-
endi do dum, edoctum man, *or knight.* Eques
tu, ens, docturus, *to teach* auratus *ab aureo annu-*
perfectly, *or through;* lo nomen habet quo
ab e & do. equestris ordo a plebe
Effata-orum, 2 *n. Augur's* distinguebatur
prayers; *also Oracles,* Equester, *belonging to a*
sing. caret. horseman.
- Egeo, es, egui, ere, endi Eremus mi, 2 *f. a wilder-*
do dum, (*sup. car.*) e- nss.
- gens, *to want.* Eripio is, ui, ere, iendi
Elephantus i, 3 *masc. an* o um, ereptum tu, eri-
Elephant. piens.

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- piens, erepturus, *to take away by violence, to pluck out* : ab e & rapio.
- Esurio is, ivi, ire, iendi, Ex ex egis, 3 *com. a law-
do dum, itum tu, esu-
riens, esuriturus, to
hunger.*
- Eventum i, 2 *n. chance or
hap.*
- Eventus us, 4 *m. a chace,
hap, success, issue.*
- Excludo is, exclusi, ex- Ex perior iris vel ire, ex-
cludere, endi do dum, pertus sum vel fui, ex-
exclusum su, exclu- periri, iendi do um, ex-
dens, usurus, *to exclude* :
ab ex & claudo.
- Excubiæ, arum, 1 *fem. Explico as, explicui &
watchings.* plicavi, explicare, an-
di do um, explicatum
tu, vel explicatum tu,
explicans, expliciturus,
& explicaturus, *to de-
clare.*
- Exsculpo, is, exsculpsi, Extra orum, 2 *n. the en-
exsculpere, endi endo trails. sing. caret*
- dum, exsculptum ex- Extorris is, 3 *c. a banished
sculptu, exsculpens, ex-
sculpturus, to carve* : of
ex & scalpo.
- Excurro, is, excucurri, Exul ulus, 3 *c. a banished
excurrere, endi do dum
excursum u, excurrens
excursurus, to run out* ;
of ex & curro.
- Excuso as, avi are, andi Exuo is, exui, exuere, ex-
do dum, atum atu, ans, uendi do dum, exutum
aturus, *to excuse.* tu, exuens, exuturus,
to put off.
- Excutio is, excussi, excu- Exuviæ arum, 1 *f. things
tere, iendi do dum, put off, ab exeundo.*
excussum u, excutiens,

Facies

I N D E X.

F.

Facies iei, 3 f. a face.

Facio is, faci, facere,
iendi do um etum u, i-
ens, eturus, to make or do.

Facesso is facessi, faceffe-
re, endi o um, facess-
sum u, facessens, urus,
to go about to do.

Fallo is, fefelli, fallere,
endi o um, falsum u,
fallens, falsurus, to de-
ceive.

Fames is, 3 f. hunger, plur.
caret

Far, faris, 3 n. bread-
corn, in the plur Numb it
bath only three like cases,
farra, farra, farra.

Farcio is, farci, farcire,
iendo do um, fartum
tu, farcians, turus, to
stuff.

Fas, n. undeclined, right.

Fascis is, 3 m a faggot.

Fasti, orum, 2 m. registers
of things of the year,
sing. caret.

Fateor, eris vel ere fassus
sum vel fui, fateri, en-
di, o um, fassum u, fa-
tens, fassurus, to confess.

Fatisco is (or et. caret.) fa-
tiscere; endi do dum,
(sup. caret.) fatiscens, to
be weary, to gape.

Fatiscor, eris vel ere, fessus
sum vel fui, fatisci; en-
di do um, (sup. caret.)

fatiscens, to be weary.

Faveo es, favi, favere, endi
o um, fautum u, favens,
fauturus, to favour.

Fel fellis, 3 n. gall.

Felix, happy.

Feriarum, 1 f. holy-days;
sing. caret.

Ferio is, percussi (of per-
cutio) ferire; iendi o
um, percussum ussu,
feriens, percussurus, to
strike.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre;
ferendi do dum, latum
tu, ferens, laturus, to
bear or suffer.

Ferveo es, fervi, fervere;
endi o um, (sup. caret.)
fervens, to be hot.

Fervesco is, fervi (a fer-
veo) fervescere endi
do um (sup. caret.) fer-
vescens, to wax hot.

Ficus, fici & ficus, 2 & 4,
a fig. or fig-tree, pro fru-
ctu & arbore.

Ficus, fici, 2 m. pro morbo,
the piles in the fundament

Fides, or fidei, 5 f. faith,
or truth.

Fides fidis, G. fidis, 3 f. a
string or an instrument.

Fido

I N D E X.

- Fido**, is, *fisus sum vel fui*,
fidere, endi, o um, fisum
su, fidens furus, to trust.
Figo is, *fixi, figere, endi*
o um, fixum u, figens,
fixurus, to fasten.
Filix icis, 3 *fem. fern or*
brake.
Filum i, 2 *neut. thread.*
Fimus i, 2 *masc. dung.*
Findo is, *fidi, findere, en-*
di o um, fissum su, fin-
dens, fissurus, to cleave.
Fingo is *finxi, fingere,*
endi do um, fictum u,
fingens, ficturus, to
feign or fashion.
Finis is, *dub. an end.*
Fio *fis, factus sum vel fui,*
fieri, factus, faciendus,
to be made or done.
Flaveo es (*car. præt.*) *fla-*
vere, endi o um (sup.
car) flavens to be yellow.
Flecto is, *flexi, flectere,*
endi o um, flexum,
u, flectens, flexurus, to
bend
Fleo, es, *flevi, flere, flendi,*
o um, fletum u, flens,
fleturus, to weep.
Flo as, *flavi, flare, flandi*
o um, flatum u, flans,
flaturus, to blow.
Flos oris, 3 *m. a flower.*
Fluo is, *fluxi, fluere, flu-*
endi o um, fluxum u,
fluens, fluxurus.
Fodio is, *fodi, fodere, fo-*
diendi do dum, fossum
u, fodiens, fossurus, to
dig.
Follis is, 3 *masc. a pair of*
bellows.
Fons fontis, 3 *m. a foun-*
tain, or well.
Forceps is, 3 *m. a pair of*
tongs.
Forfex, icis, 3 *f. a pair of*
shears, or scissors.
Fors, *Nom. Abl. forte, 3*
f. by chance.
Forum i, 2 *n. the Market,*
in the plur. Numb. it
hath only three like cases ;
fora, fora, fora.
Frango is, *fregi, frangere,*
endi do dum, fractum
tu, frangens, fracturus,
to break.
Frænum i, 2 *n. a bridle,*
plur. hi fræni, orum,
& hæc fræna orum, &c.
Frico as, *fricui, fricare,*
andi do dum, frictum
u, fricans, cturus, to rub.
Frigeo es, *frix, frigere,*
frigendi do dum, fri-
ctum tu, frigans, frictu-
rus, to be cold.
Frugi, *Ad. undecl. thrifty,*
sparing.

Fruges

INDEX.

- u, Fruges is, 3 *f. fruit, some* Gallia æ, 1 *f. France.*
make the old Rom. case, Garamas antis, 3 *m. an*
frux. *inhabitant of Africa.*
- fo- Fruor, eris vel ere, fru- Gargaras i, *m. the top of*
 Tum ctus vel fructus sum vel *the hill Ida: in the plur.*
 s, to fui, frui: fruendi do *Num. it is only the neut.*
 ir of dum: fructum u, vel *Gen as hæc Gargara*
 foun- fruitum tu: fructurus *orum, &c.*
 ir of vel fruiturus, *to enjoy.* Gaudeo es, gavisus sum
 ir of Fuga æ, 1. *f. flight.* vel fui, ere, gaudendi
 te, 3 Fugio is fugi, ere, endio *do dum gavisum u,*
 rket, um, fugitum tu, fugi- *gaudens, gavisurus, to*
 b. it ens, fugiturus, *to flee*
 ases; from, *to avoid.* Gelu, *Neut. ind. n. a frost.*
 gere, Fulcio is, fulsi, fulcire, Genu, *Neut. ind. a knee,*
 ctum endi do dum, fultum *but in the plural it is*
 urus, tu, fulciens, fulturus, *declined, Genua, uum,*
 ridle, *to underprop.* ibus, &c.
 rum, Fundo is fudi, ere, endi Gero, is gessi, gerere, endi
 a, &c. do dum, fustum u fun- *o um, gestum u gerens*
 care, dens, fusturus, *to pour*
 ctum out, *or melt.* Gibber eris, *m. a bunch or*
 o rab. Furis is, 3 *m. a rope.* *swelling.*
 gere, Fur uris, 3 *com. a thief.* Gibbera um, *Adj. that hath*
 fri- Furfur uris, 3 *m. bran.* *a swelling.*
 rictu- Furo is, insanivi (*ab in-* Gibbus i, 2 *m. a bunch or*
 risty, sanio) fuere, di do *swelling.*
 Fruges dum, (*sup car.*) furens, Gibbus a um, *Adj. bitted,*
to be mad. *swelling.*
 Fustis, 3 *m. a club.* Gigas antis, 3 *m. a giant.*
 G. Gigno is, genui, gignere,
 Abii orum, 2 *masc.* *endi do dum, genitum*
 Volscorem urbs, a *tu gignens, geniturus,*
town in Ital., sing. caret. *to beget.* Gingiber eris, 3 *neut. gin-*
 ger. *ger.*

Glis

I N D E X.

- Glis iris**, *habens genitivo*, 3 *m.* a *Dormouse*.
Glis glissis, 3 *f.* *potters clay*, *terra argillosa*.
Glis gliris, 3 *f.* a *thistle*, *Gardus*.
Glisco is (*præt. caret.*) *gliscere*, *endi do dum*, (*sup. caret.*) *gliscens*, *to grow*, or *to desire fervently*.
Gluten inis, 3 *n.* *glue*. *plur. caret.*
Gorgon onis, 3 *f.* a *terrible woman*, *one of the daughters of Phorcus*.
Gradior eris vel ere, *gressus sum vel fui*, *gradi*, *iendi do dum*, *gressum u*, *gradiens*, *gressurus*, *to go*.
Græcia æ, 1 *f.* of *Greece*.
Grajugena æ, 1 *com.* a *Grecian born*: a *Græius & gigno*.
Grando inis, 3 *f.* of *hail*.
Grates, 3 *f.* *thanks*, *used only in the Nom. and Ac. plur.*
Grex gregis, 3 *m.* a *stock of small cattle*; as *sheep*, *goats*, &c.
Grex pecudum; *armen-tum pecorum*.
Grossus i, 3 *m.* a *green fig*.
Gruo is, (*præt. caret.*) *gruere*, *endi do dum*, (*sup. caret.*) *gruens* *to cry like a Crane*.
Grus gruis, 3 *dub.* a *Crane*.
Gryps gryphis, a *griffon*.
Gummi, *n. indecl. gam.*
Gurgulio onis, 3 *m.* the *weasand*, or *weasel*.

H.

- Habeo es**, *habui*, *habere*: *habendi do dum*, *habitus tu*, *habens habiturus*, *to have*.
Hæreo es, *hæsi*, *hære*; *endi do dum*, *hæsum u*, *hærens hæsurus*, *to stick*.
Hæres edis, *com.* 3. *an heir*.
Halec ecis, 3 *f.* *an herring*, *and in the f. gen. is declined through all Cases*.
Halec ecis, 3 *n.* *and in this neut. gender it wants the plur. Number*.
Haurio is, *hausi*, *haurire*, *iendi do dum*, *haustum flu*, *hauriens*, *hausturus*, *to draw*.
Heros ois, 3 *m.* a *noble man*.
Hesperus i, 2 *m.* the *evening Star*, *plur. caret*.
Heteroclytum i, 2 *n.* *an Heteroclyte*; *that is a word declined*.

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- declined otherwise than the ordinary manner. Ico icis, ici, icere, iendi do dum, ictum u, ic ens icturus, to strike.
- Hilaris e, adj. merry. Hilarus a um, adj. merry. Icon onis, 3 f. an Image.
- Hippomanes is, 3 n. a piece of flesh in a colt's forehead, or a venomous humour distilling from a mare. Ilda æ, 1 f. a mountain near Troy.
- Hirundo inis, 3 f. a swallow. Idus, iduum, idibus, &c. 4 f. the Ides of a month.
- Histris icis, 3 f. a porcupine. Jecur, jecoris, or jecino-
ris, n m. the liver.
- Homo inis, 3 com. a Man or woman. Ignis is, 3 m. the fire.
- Honor } oris, 3 m. honour. Illex egis, 3 com. a lawless
body: ab in privativa
particula, & lex.
- Honos } Imber bris, 3 m. a shower.
- Hordeum i, 2 n. barley; it hath three like cases in the pl. number. Hordea hordea hordea. Imbrex icis, dub. a gutter-
tile.
- Hospesitis, 3 com. an host or guest. Immineo es, imminui im-
minere, endi do dum,
(sup. caret.) imminens,
to hang over, com. of in
& maneo.
- Hostis is, 3 c. an enemy. Impetis, 3 m. of violence,
(of the old Nom. case im-
pes, Ab. impete hoc est,
impetu) by violence.
- Humus i, 2 f. the ground. Incesso is, ivi, incessere,
endi do dum, incessi-
tum tu, incessens, itur-
rus, to provoke.
- Hydrops opis, 3 m. the dropsie. Incido is, idi, incidere,
endi do dum, incisum
u, incidens, incisurus,
to cut, or to grave in,
ab in & cado.
- Hyems emis, 3 f. the winter. Incidois, incidi, incidere,
endi,
- J.**
Jaceo es, jacui, jacere,
endi o um (sup. car) jacens, to lie down.
- Jacio is jeci, jacere, endi o um, jactum u, jaci-
ens jacturus, to cast.
- Jaspis idis, 3 f. a Jasper-stone.

I N D E X

- endi do dum (*sup. car.*) incidens, *to fall into, or upon: of in & cado.*
- Incipio is, incepti, incipere, endi do dum, inceptum tu, incipiens, incepturus, *to begin, of in & capio.*
- Inculco, as, avi, are, andi do dum, atum u, inculcans, inculcaturus, *to repeat often: of in & calco.*
- Indo is, indidi, indere: endi do dum: Inditum tu: indens inditutus, *to put in: of in & do.*
- Indoles is, 3 f. *towardness. plur caret.*
- Induciæ arum, 1 f. *truce. sing caret.*
- Indulgeo es, indulsi, indulgere: endi o um: indultum & indulsu, indulgens, indulturus & indulsurus, *to make much of.*
- Inermis e. *Adj. unarmed: ab in & arma.*
- Inermis a um, *Adj. unarmed: of in & arma*
- Infansantis, 3 com. *an infant, a babe.*
- Inferiæ arum, 1 f. *sacrifices to the infernal spirits.*
- Inficias, 1 fem *only in the Accus. plural: as eo Inficias, I deny it.*
- Inficio is, infeci, inficere, iendi do dum, infectum tu, inficiens, infecturus *to infect, or to die: ab in & facio.*
- Ingruo is, ui, ingruere: endi do dum, (*sup. car*) ingruens: *to invade: ab in & gruo.*
- Injussu, 3 m. *only in the Ab case, without bidding.*
- Insidiæ arum, 1 f. *wiles, snares to entrap one.*
- Instar, neut. undeclin. *like as it were, significat vel similitudinem, vel æquiparationem & mensuram.*
- Intelligo is, intellexi, intelligere, endi do um intellectum u, intelligens, intellecturus, *to understand: of inter & lego: vel, exintus & lego: quasi intus mecum lego, & loquor.*
- Interpres etis, 3 com. *an interpreter.*
- Invidia æ, 1 f. *Envy, plur. caret.*
- Jocus i, m. *a jest: in the pl. Numb. masc. & neut.*

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as hi Joci & hæc Joca, Jussu, in the Abl. only 4 m. by command.
ascor, eris vel ere, iratus sum vel fui, irasci, endi do dum, iratum tu, irascens, to be angry with.
Ismarus i, masc. a mountain in Thrace; in the plur. al. it is of the neut. gender: Ismara, hæc orum, &c.
iter itineris (of the old nom. itener) 3 n. a journey.
Jubar aris, 3 neut. the sun-beam.
Jubeo es, jussi, jubere, di o um, jussum u, jubans, jussurus, to command.
Jugensis in the gen. case & jugere in the Abl. 3 neut. an acre, in the plur. it hath all cases, jugera, um, ibus, &c.
Jugum i, 2 the top of an hill, a yoke.
Jungo is, ju xi, jungere, endi do dum, junctum, & u jungens, juncturus, to join.
Juno onis, 3 f. Jupiter's Wife.
Jus jurus, 3 neut. right: in the plur. number it hath three like cases only, jura, jura, jura.

Justa orum, 2 neut. funeral rites sing. caret.

Justitium ii, neut. vacation, juris dicendi intermissio.

Juvenis is, 3 com. a young man or woman.

Juventus utis, 3 f. youth, plur. caret.

Juvo as, juvi, are, and. do dum, jutum, tu, juvans, juturus, to help.

L.

Labes is, 3 f. a spot; in the plur. num. it hath three like cases. No labes, Acc. labes. Voc. labes.

Labor, laberis vel labere, to slip or fall.

Labor } oris, 3 m. labor.

Labos } oris, 3 m. labor.

Lac lactis, 3 n. milk. pl. caret.

Laceſſo is, ivi, laceſſere, endi do dum, laceſſitum tu, laceſſens, laceſſiturus, to provoke.

Lacio is, lexi, lacere, di o um, lectum u, laciens, lecturus, to allure or entice: an old verb: but the compounds are in use; as all cio, elicio, illicio, pellicio, prolicio.

Lactes

I N D E X

- Lactes ium**, 3 f. *the small guts. sing. caret.*
- Lactio as, avi, are, andi do dum, atum, tu, ans, aturus**, to give milk, or to deceive.
- Lacus us**, 4 m. *a lake. Da. & Ab. plur. lacubus.*
- Lædo is, læsi, lædere en- di do dum, læsum u, lædens, læsurus**, to hurt.
- Lælaps apis**, 3 masc *a dog called Tempest.*
- Lambo is, lambi lambere, endi o um**, (*sup. caret*) lambens, to lick.
- Lumpas adis**, 3 f. *a lamp.*
- Lanista æ**, 1 m *a master of defence.*
- Laquear aris**, 3 neut. *a vaulted roof.*
- Lafer eris**, neut. *an herb called Benjamin.*
- Lateo es, latui, tatere, en- di do dum, latitum tu, latens, latiturus**, to lurk or to lie hid.
- Lavo as, lavi, lavare andi do dum lautum tu, lo- tum u, & lavatum u, la- vans, lauturus, loturus, & lavaturus**, to wash.
- Laurus i, & us**, 3 & 4 f. *a bay tree.*
- Lebis tis**, 3 m. *a caldron, or pan.*
- Lecythus i**, 2 dub. *an oyl- glass.*
- Lego is, legi, legere, endi o um, lectum tu, legens, lecturus**, to read.
- Lemures um**, 3 m. *hobgob- lins. sing. caret.*
- Leo onis**, 3 m *a lion.*
- Lco es levi, lere, endi do dum, letum tu, lens, le- tu us**, to ancient or im- print, an old Verb, not in use, but only in the com- pound deleo, to blot out.
- Lethum i**, 2 n. *death, plu. caret.*
- Liberi orum**, 3 m. *chil- dren, sing. caret.*
- Libet, libeat, libuit & libitum est vel fuit, libitum erat vel fuerat, libebit**, it pleaseth.
- Lybs, lybis**, 3 m *the south- west wind.*
- Licet, licebat, licuit, vel licitum est vel fuit, li- cuerat, vel licitum erat vel fuerat, licebit**, it is lawful.
- Lichen enis** 3 m *liverwort.*
- Lien enis**, 2 m. *the milt or spleen.*
- Ligur uris**, 3 com. *one of Liguria, incola Ligu- riæ.*
- Limax acis**, 3 m, *a snail.*

Limus

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- Limus* i, 2 *m.* dirt. plural caret.
- Lingo* is, *linxi*, *lingere*, *endi* o um, (*Sup caret*) *lingens*, to lick.
- Lino* is, *lini*, *livi* & *levi*, *linere*, *linendi*, *endo*, *dum*, *litum tu* *linens*, *liturus*, to dawb or besmear.
- Liquo* is, *liqui*, *linquere*, *di* o um, *etum tu*, *linquens*, *eturus*, to leave.
- Linter*. 3 *dub.* a cock boat.
- Liquefio* is. *liquefactus sum* vel *fui*, *liquefieri*, *liquefactus*, *faciendus*, to be molten.
- Liquor* eris vel ere, *idem*.
- Liveo* es, *livi*, ere, *endi*, *do dum*, (*sup. caret*) *livens*, to be wan, to be black and blue.
- Lixa* æ, 1 *m.* a scullion.
- Locri* orum, 2 *m.* a Town in Italy. (*sing. caret.*)
- Locuples*, wealthy.
- Locus* i, 2 *m.* a place. pl. *hi loci*, & *hæc loca*, orum.
- Loges* i, 2 *m.* speech or reason.
- Loquor* eris vel ere, *loquutus sum* vel *fui*, *loqui*, *endi* o um. *quutum u*, *loquens*, *loquuturus*, *quutus* & *loquendus*, to speak.
- Luceo* es, *luxi*, *lucere*, *lucendi* o um (*sup. caret*) *lucens*, to shine.
- Ludo* is, *lusi* *ludere*, *ludendi* o um, *lusum su*, *dens*, *furus*, to play.
- Lues* es, 3 *f.* the murrain. pl. caret.
- Lugeo* es *luxi*, *gere*, *gendi* do dum, *etum etu*, *gens*, *eturus*, to mourn or lament.
- Luo* is, *lui*, ere, *endi* o um, *itum u*, *ens*, *iturus*, to redeem, to pay, to cleanse; but the compounds change the signification, and make utum in the supines, not uitum; as *abluo*, *ui*, *utum*, *colluo*, *collui* *lutum*, *diluo* *lui* *lutum*, *eluo*, *lui* *lutum*, *polluo*, *lui* *lutum*.
- Lustra* orum, 2 *n.* a den of wild beasts. *sing. caret.*
- Lynx* yncis, 3 *dub.* a spotted beast, an ounce.

M.

MÆnalus i, 2 *m.* an hill in Arcadia: the pl. hæc Mænala orum.

Magnes etis, 3 *m.* a loadstone. Majo.

I N D E X.

- Majores orum**, 3 *masc. our* *Ancestors. sing. caret.*
Malo mavis malui, malle
malendi do dum (sup. caret.) malens, to be more willing.
Mando is mandi, mande-
re, di o um, mansum u,
dens, mansurus, to eat.
Mando as, avi, are andi o
um, tum, tu, ans, aturu,
to command, or commit to.
Maneo es, mansi, manere,
endi do dum, sum su,
manens, mansurus, to
tarry or abide, so the com-
pounds permaneo, rema-
neo. B t emineo, imini-
neo, præmineo, promi-
neo, make minui in the
præterperfect tense.
Mares ium, 3 m. Spirits.
sing. caret
Manub æarum, 1 f spoils
taken in war, sing. caret.
Manus us, 4 fam. an hand.
Mapalia orum, 2 neut. cot-
rages, sing. caret.
Mare is, 3 neut. the sea.
Margo inis, 3 d. the brink
or skirt of anything.
Marmor oris, 3 n marble.
Mars is, 3 m. the god of war.
Martyr yris, 3 c. a mar yr.
Mas maris, 3 m. a man, a
male kind.
Massicus i, 2 m. an hill
Campania. in the pl
hec Massica orum
Mater tris, 3 f. a m. her
Medeor, eris vel ere, me
dicatus sum vel fui (
medicor) mederi, me
cendi do dum, medica
tum tu, medens. medi
caturus, to heal or cure.
Medicor, aris vel ere atu
sum vel fui, ari, andi
um, atum a u, ans, atu
rus, to heal or cure.
Meio is minxi (a mingo
meire, endi do dum
miſtum, ſtu, meien
miſturus, to p ſs
Mel mellis 3n honey: in the
plur. it hath only three
like cases, nom. ac. voc.
Mella, mella, mella.
Meleager agri, 2 masc.
man's name.
Meleagrus agri, 2 masc.
man's name.
Menda æ. 1 fam. a fault.
Mendum i, 2 n. a fault.
Menses, ium, 3 m. women
flowers; sing. caret.
Mensis is, 3 m. a month.
Mereor, eris vel ere, me
rui, vel meritus sum
vel fui mereri: endi do
dum, meritum tu, me
rens, riturus, to deserve
Meridie

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- Meridies iei, 3 m. noonday.* *Mœnia ium, 3 n. the walls*
metior, to measure *of a town, sing. caret.*
Metio is; metui, metere: *Mœreo es, mœstus sum*
endi o um, metsum u, *vel fui mœrere; endi*
metens, sſurus, to mow. *do dum (sup. caret)*
Metuo is metui, metuere, *mœrens, to be sad.*
endi do dum (sup. car.) *Monoptoton i, 2 n. a monop-*
metuens, to fear. *tote, i, a word that hath*
Metuor, ueris vel uere, *but one termination, and*
(car. præ.) metui, me- *in one oblique case.*
tuendus, to be feared. *Monstris 3 m. a mountain.*
Meus a um, mine; a pron. *Mordeo es, momordi,*
Possessive. *mordere; endi o um,*
ingo, as, micui, micare, *morsum ſu, mordens,*
andi o um (ſu car.) mi- *ſurus, to bite.*
cans, to ſhine or glitter. *Morior, moreris vel mo-*
iles itis, 3 com. a ſoldier. *rere, mortuus ſum vel*
inæ arum, 1 f. threat- *fui, mori; moriendi o*
ning, ſing. caret. *um (ſup. car.) mori-*
ingo is minxi, minge- *ens, moriturus, to die.*
re, endi o um, miſtum *Morior, iris vel ire, mor-*
tu, gens, urus, to piſs. *tus iri &c. unde Ter. eun.*
inores orum, 2 m. poſte- *Aſt. 3 ſc. 1 Riſu, omnes*
riety. ſing. caret. *qui aderant emoriri.*
liſceo es, miſcui, miſce- *Mos moris 3 m. a cuſtom,*
re, endi do dum, mi- *Mulceo es, mulſi, mulce-*
ſtum u, miſcens, mi- *re, endi o um, mulſum*
ſturus, to mingle. *ſu mulcens, mulſurus,*
liſereor, eris vel ere mi- *to aſſuage.*
ſertus ſum vel fui, miſe- *Mulgeo es, mulſi, (& mu-*
ri, endi o um, miſer- *xi) mulgere, endi o um,*
tum, u, miſerens, miſer- *mulctum ſtu, mulgens*
turus, to take pity on. *mulcturus to milk.*
ſitto is, miſi mittere, en- *Mulier eris, 3 f. a woman,*
di o um, miſſum u mit- *und. r. the third ſpecial*
tens, ſſurus, to ſend. *Rule, increaſing ſhort*
eridie *Mul-*

I N D E X.

Mulsamē, 2 neut. wine and
honey mingled together.
sing. in pl. a a a.

Multiplico as, avi, are,
andi do dum, atum, tu,
ans, aturus, to multiply

Munio crum 2 neuter,
a Duty or office, sing.
caret.

Mus muris, 3 m. a mouse.

N.

Nanciscor eris vel e-
re, natus sum vel
fui nancisci, endi o um,
natum & u nanciscens,
nactus, to obtain.

Nascor eris vel ere, natus
sum vel fui, nasci, nas-
cendi do dum, natum
tu, nascens, nasciturus
to be born.

Natales, ium, masc. [ge-
neris nobilitas, nasce-
di conditio] one flock
or kindred, singular caret.
cum genus assignant,
but

Natalis is, 3 m. one's birth-
day, dies natalis.

Natrix, icis, 3 dub. a wa-
ter serpent.

Natus, 4 m. by birth, only
in the Abl. sing.

Neco as, necui, necare, di

o um, necum u, cans
necaturus, to kill.

Necto is, nexi vel nexui
nectendi o um, nexum
u, nectens, nexurus,
kxit.

Nefrens e. dis, 3 masc.
young pig.

Negligo is neglexi, neg-
ligere, di do dum, neg-
lectum & u, negligens
neglecturus, to neglect
ex ne & lego.

Nigreo es ui, ere, di o um
(sup. caret.) nigrens,
become black.

Nemo neminis, 3 com.
body, a ne & homo, but
the Genitive case is se-
dom used, according
the Verse. Nemo care
genito, quinto nume
roque secundo.

Plautus hath Nemini
Nemini misereri ce-
tum est quia mei nem
miseret Plaut. in Cap-
tis. Nemini ingen-
quenquam confidere
porter, Lucilius.

Neo nes, nevi, ere, ne
di do dum, netum
nens neturus, to spin

Nervus i. 2 m. a sinew.

Neuter a um ge neut-
us, a j. n. either of both

Nex

I N D E X.

- Nexo as, xui, are, andi o Nofco is, novi, ere, endi
um nexum, u, nexans, o um, notum u, nofcens,
nexurus, to knit. noturus, to know.
- Nideo es (*præt. caret*) ni- Nofter a um, ours, *pr. a f.*
dere, endi o um (*sup. Noftas, hic, hæc & hoc*
ca et) nidens, to fhine. noftrate, atis, of our
country.
- Nihil, *n. indecl. nothing.* Notus i, 2 *masc. the south-*
wind, plur. *caret.*
- Nihilum, i, 2 *n. nothing.* Nubes is, 3 *f. a cloud.*
- Nil, *n. indec. nothing,* Nubo is, nupfi, & nupta
contracted of Nihil. fum, nubere, nubendi
o um, nuptum tu, nu-
- Nitor, eris, vel ere nifus bens, nupturus, a um,
vel nixus fum vel fui, to be married: its proper
niti, nitendi do dum, only to a woman, there-
nifum fu, vel nixum u, fore it is nupta fum, noc
nitens, nifurus, vel ni- nuptus: a man is said,
xurus, to endeavour. uxorem ducere.
- Niveo es, nivi, nivere, Nugæ arum, 2 *f. trifles,*
nivendi o um (*sup. car.* fing. *caret.*)
nivens, to wink: inde Nallus a um, none.
- conniveo. Nundinum, i, 2 *n. a fair,*
in plur. it is nundinæ a-
- No nas avi, are, andi o rum i fam.
- um, natum u ans, na- Nuo is nui, nuere, nuendi
turus, to swim. o um, nutum u, nuens,
nuturus, to nod, a Verb
- Noceo es, ui, nocere, en- not much in ufe, but the
di o um, itum u, no- compounds are received,
cens, iturus, to hurt. as abnuo, annuo, in-
- Noctu, 4 *masc. by night,* nuo, renuo.
a Monoptote found only
- in Abl. fing. Nuptiæ arum, i *f. mari-*
age, fing. *caret.*
- Nolo nonvis, nolui, nol- Nurus us, 4 *f. a daugh-*
le, endi o um (*sup. ter-in-law.*
caret.) nolens, to will, or
- be unwilling Nycti-
- Nonæ arum, i. *f. the Nones*

Nycti-

INDEX.

Nycticorax acis, 3 *masc.* Occulto as, avi, are and
a night raven. o um, atum, atu, oc-

O.

O Bdo is, obdidi, ere:
endi o um, itum u,
dens, obditurus, *to bolt*
or set against, comp. of
ob & do.

Obex icis, 3 *dub. a bolt or*
bar.

Obliviscor, eris vel ere:
oblitus sum vel fui, ob-
livisci, obliviscendi do
dum, oblitum u, obli-
viscens, iturus, *to forget.*

Obses idis 3 *com. a pledge,*
in war, an hostage.

Occido is, occidi ere, en-
di do dum, occasum u,
occidens, occasurus, *to*
set, to fall down, to perish,
of ob & cado.

Occido, idis, occidi oc-
cidere, occidendi o
um, occisum u, occi-
dens, occisurus, *to kill*
or slay, to wound to death,
of ob & cado.

Occiput itis, 3 *n. the hin-*
der part of the head, of
ob & caput.

Ocludo is, oclusi ude-
re, endi o um, usum
u, udens, usurus, *to*
shut up, of ob & claud.

o um, atum, atu, oc-
cultans, aturus, *to hide*
to conceal, frequentative
of oculo.

Oculo is, ocului, occu-
lere, endi do um, oc-
cultum tu, occulens
occulturus, *to hide,*
ob & colo: or rather
ob & culo, i. e. volvo
tego.

October is, 3 *m. the month*
so called; pl. caret.

Odor } odoris, 3 *m. a scent*
or savour quali
Odos } lor ab oleo.

O'easier astri, 2 *m. a wild*
olive-tree.

Oleo es, olui, olere, olen-
di do dum, olitum tu
olens, oliturus, *to give*
a smell or scent, the com-
make. Olevi in the pre-
terperfect tense, as ab-
leo olevi, adoleo, v
potius adoleasco, ad
levi: exoleo vel ex
lesco exolevi: obole
obolevi: inoleo vel in
olesco inolevi, but for
Compounds follow the
Simple Verb, as obole

obolui, peroleo per
lui, redoleo redolui, f
boleo subolui.

Olfac

I N D E X.

- Olfacio** is, **olfeci**, **olface-**
re: **olfaciendi** do dum;
olfactum u; **olfaciens**,
olfacturus, *to smell, of*
olere and facio.
- Omen** inis, 3 *n. fore-speak-*
ing.
- Omnis** *hic hæc, & hoc om-*
ne, every one; all.
- Onus** eris, 3 *n. a burden.*
- Onyx**-cis, 3 *dub. the*
nail of a Man's Hand:
also a precious Stone,
white like a nail: Onyx
cum prole with its com-
pound. Sardonyx a sar-
dis stone.
- Operio** is, **operui**, **operi-**
re: **operiendi** do dum,
opertum u; **operiens**,
operturus, *to cover, of*
ob & pario.
- Opifex** icis, 3 *com. a work-*
man.
- Opis**, **opem**, **ope**, 3 *f. help,*
aid, a Triptote.
- Oppango** is, **oppegi**, **op-**
pangere; **endi** do dum,
oppactum u, **oppa-**
ngens, **oppacturus**; *to*
fasten, or join unto, of
ob & pango.
- Opus** untis, 3 *f. a Town in*
Locris.
- Orbis** is, 3 *masc. any round*
thing, as a globe, a bowl,
the world.
- Ordior** (*pro incipio*) **iris**
vel **ire**: **orsus** sum vel
fui, **ordiri**; **ordiendi**
do dum, **orsum** u, **or-**
diens, **orsurus**, *to begin:*
hinc exordior.
- Ordior** (*pro texo*) **ordiris**
vel **ordire**, **orditus** sum
vel fui, &c. *to weave.*
- Oriens** entis, 3 *m. the East.*
- Orior** **iris** vel **eris**: **ortus**
sum vel fui, **oriri**: **ori-**
endi do dum: **ortum**
tu **oriens**, **oriturus**, *to*
spring, to arise, to be-
gin.
- Orontes** is, 3 *masc. a river*
in Syria.
- Os** or **s**, 3 *neut. a mouth,*
in the Plural Number it
hath three like cases:
ora, ora, ora.
- Os** ossis, 3 *neut. a bone.*
- Ostrea**---æ, 1 *fem. an*
Oyster.
- Ovum** i, 2 *neut. an egg.*

P.

P**Aciscor**, **eris** vel **ere**,
pactus sum vel fui,
pacisci, **endi** endo en-
dum, **pactum** u, **pacif-**
cens, **pacturus**, *to make*
a bargain.

Palleo es, **ui**, **pallere**; **endi**
F **do**

I N D E X.

- do dum (*sup. car.*) pal-Parco is, peperci & par-
lens, *to be pale.* fi, parcere: endi do
Paluster, *belonging to the* dum, (*sup. caret.*) par-
marsh, of palus paludis. cens, *to spare.*
Pampinus i, 2 *dub. a vine-* Parens tis, 3 *com. a father*
leaf. *or mother.*
Pando is, pandi pandere, Pareo es, parui, parere:
endi do dum, passum u, endi do dum, paritum
pandens, furus, *to open.* tu, parens, pariturus,
Pango (*pro paciscor*) par- *to obey.*
gis, pepigi, pangere, Pario is, peperci, perere,
endi do dum, pactum pariendi o um, paritum
ctu, pangens pacturus, tum tu, pariens, parit-
to bargain, tho' some say turus, *to bring forth.*
pepigi comes of pego Parnassus i, 2 *m. an hill*
the old Verb. for which *in Phocis.*
we use paciscor. Partio is, partivi partire:
Pango [*projungo, vel figo,* iendi o um, partium
vel planto] pangis, pe- u partiens, pariturus,
gi, pangere, endi o um, *to divide.*
p etum etu, pangens, Parturio is, ivi, ire: ien-
pacturus: *hence comp.* di do dum, itum tu,
depango, oppango, cir- iens, parturiturus, *to*
cumpango, repango, *be towards labour.*
compingo, impingo. Pasco is, pavi, pascere:
Pango (*pro cano*) pangis, endi o um, passum tu
panxi, pangere, endi o pascens, pasturus, *to*
um (*sup. car*) pangens, *feed or nourish*
to sing. Pascor eris ere, passus sum
Panis is, 3 *m. bread.* vel fui, pasci, pastus
Panther eris, 3 *m. a pan-* pascendus, *to be f. d.*
ther, acc. panthera; hence Passer eris, 3 *ep. a sparrow*
Panthera æ, 1 *f. a panther.* Pateo es, patui, & passus
Papaver eris, 3 *n. poppy.* sum vel fui: patendi d
Papyrus i, 2 *f. paper.* um: passum u, patens
Paradisus, 2 *f. paradise.* passurus, *to lie open.*
Patio

I N D E X.

- P**at'or eris vel ere, passus sum vel fui, pati: patiendi o um, passum u, patiens passurus, passus, & patiendus, *to suffer.*
Patro as, avi. are: andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to commit.*
Pasruelis is, 3 c. a brother's child.
Paveo es, pavi. pavere: endi do dum (*Sup. caret*) pavens, *to fear.*
Pauper, hic & hæc, *poor, sometimes it is found in the n gen but seldom as*
Vigil pauperis tugurii Horat I cet sub paupere
Tito Reges, & regum vita præcurrere amicos
Luc pauperis ævi Juvenal. lorum pauper.
Pecten inis 3 m. a comb.
Pecto is, Pexi & pexui, pectere: pectendi o um, pexum u, pectens, pexurus, *to comb.*
Pecus oris, 3n. great cattle.
Pecus dis, 3 f. small cattle.
Pedes itis, 3 c. a footman.
Pedester, belonging to a footman.
Pedo s pe edi, dere: endi o um, ditum tu, pedens, peditarus, *to fart.*
Pelagus i, 2 m & n. the sea pl. caret. Tet Lucretius hath Pelagi in the plur.
Pellex icis, 3 f. an harlot.
Pello is, pepuli, ere: di do um, sum su, lens, pulsurus, *to drive away.*
Penates ium, 3 household-goods, Sing caret.
Pendeo es, pependi, dere, di o um, sum su, dens, pensurus, *to be hanged.*
Pendo is, pependi, dere, di do dum, pensum su, dens, pensurus *to weigh.*
Penis is, 3m. a man's yard.
Penum i, 2 n. all manner of victuals.
Penus oris, 3 n. all manner of victuals.
Penus i & us, 2 & 4 m. all manner of victuals.
Perago is, egi, agere: endi o um, actum etu agens, peraturus, *to finish*
Percutio is, cussi, cutere: iendi o um, cussum su, utiens, cussurus, *to strike*
Perdix icis, 3d. a partridge.
Perdo is, didi, dere, endi o um item u dens, iturus, *to lose.* Of per & do.
Perduellis is, 3 c. a subbo n enemy.
Pergamus i, 2 f. in the pl. hæc pergama orum
F 2 . Perigo

I N D E X.

- Pergo** is, perrexi, pergere, endi o um, rectum u, pergens, perrexturus, *to go forward*, a per & rego.
Perlego is, egi, perlegere, perlegendi o um; perlectum etu, perlegens, perlecturus, *to read thoroughly*.
Permissu, 4 m. only in the Abl. Sing.
Perpetior, eris vel ere, perpeffus sum vel fui: perpeti: perpetiendi do dum; perpeffum perpeffu; perpetiens, perpeffurus, *to suffer: of per & patior*.
Perplaceo es, ui, ere: endi do dum, perplacitum u, perplacens, perplaciturus, *to please very much*.
Persis idis, 3 f. *Persia*. Pl. caret.
Pes edis, 3 m. *a foot*.
Peto is, petivi (Sync. petii) petere: petendi o um, petitum tu, petens, petiturus, *to ask*.
Phaleræ alerarum, 1 fam. *Horse trappings*. Sing. caret.
Pharus i. 2 dub. *a watch-tower*.
Phaselus i, 2 dub. *a brigantine*.
Philotis idis, 3 f. *a woman's name*.
Phoenix ic's, 3 m. *a phenix*.
Phryx gis, 3 m. *a phrygian*.
Pietas atis, 3 f. *godliness*.
Piget, pigebat, piguit vel pigitum est vel fuit, piguerat, vel pigitum erat vel fuerat, pigebit, pigere, *it irketh*.
Pingo is, pinxi, pingere, endi do dum: pictum etu, pingens, picturus, *to paint*.
Pinso is, pinsui, pinsere, endi do dum; pistum etu, pinsens, pisturus, *to bake*.
Pinus i & us, 2 & 4 m. *a pine-tree*.
Piper eris, 3 n. *pepper*.
Piscis is, 3 m. *a fish*.
Pix picis, 3 f. *pitch*.
Placeo es, placui, place re, endi do dum: placitum u: placens, placiturus, *to please*.
Plagæ arum, 1 fam. (reti) *hunting nets*. Sing. caret.
Plaga æ, 1 f. *a wound*.
Plaga---æ, 1 f. *a mate*.
Plaudo is, plaufi, plaudere, endi o um; plu

I N D E X.

- sum plausu, plaudens, Pollo es, (*præt. car.*) are,
 plausurus, *to clap hands for joy.* endi do dum: (*Sup. car.*) ens, *to be able.*
- Plebs { is, 3 *fam. common.* Pono is, posui, ponere, en-
 Plebis { *people.* di o um, positum tu, po-
 nens, positurus, *to put.*
- Plecto is, xi, plectere, en-
 di do dum: plexum u,
 plectens, plexurus, (*pun-
 aio*) *to punish.* Pons outis, 3 *m. a bridge.*
- Plecto is, xi, plectere: en-
 di do dum, plexum u,
 plectens, plexurus, *to
 entangle or to weave.* Pontus i, 2 *m. the sea.*
- Pleo es, evi, plere, endi Porticus us, 4 *f. a gallery.*
 do dum, pletum tu,
 plens, pleterus, *to fill;*
an old Verb out of use,
*but only in the Com-
 pound; as compleo,*
expleo, impleo, repleo,
suppleo. Poto as, avi, (& potus
 sum vel fui) are, an-
 di do dum, potum poru,
 & potatum tu, potans,
 poturus & potaturus,
to drink.
- Plico as, avi, (& plicui)
 are, andi do dum, pli-
 catum tu (& plicitum
 u) plicans, plicaturus,
 & pliciturus, *to fold.*
*Comp. applico, com-
 lico, explico, replico,*
multiplico, supplico. Præcordia orum, 2 *n. the
 midriff, Sing. caret.*
- Pluo is, ui, or pluvi, plue-
 re, endi do dum, plui-
 tum tu, pluens, pluitu-
 rus, *to rain.* Præcurro is, præcucurri,
 præcurrere, di do dum,
 præcursum su, præcur-
 rens, præcursurus, *to
 run before, of præ &
 curre.*
- Plus pluris, 3 *n. in the pl.* Prælego is, egi, prælege-
 re, endi o um, ectum
 ectu, prælegens, ectu-
 rus, *to read before, of
 præ & lego.*
- Præmineo es, præminui,
 præminere, endi o um,
 (*Sup. car.*) præminens,

I N D E X.

- to excel others, of p æ & maneo.
- Præneſte is, 3 n. a Town in Italy. Pl caret,
- Præs edis 3 m. a ſurety.
- Præſes idis, 3 c. a preſident.
- Præſul ulis, 3 com. a preſident or prelate.
- Prædeo es, prandi & pranſus ſum vel fui, prandere, endi do dum, pranſus, pranſurus, to dine.
- Precis, precem, prece, 3 f. only in three caſes in the Singular Number, but whole in the pl. as, preces, precum, precibus, &c.
- Premo is preſſi, premere, premendi endo dum, preſſum ſu, premens, preſſurus, to preſs, to be againſt, to purſue.
- Primitiæ arum, 1 f. firſt fruits. Sin caret
- Princeps ipis, 3 c. a prince.
- Problema matis, 3 n. a demand, a hard Queſti n.
- Prodo is. prodidi, dere, endi do dum, proditum tu, prodens, proditurus, to betray: of pro & do
- Proficiſcor, eris vel ere, profectus ſum vel fui, proficiſci, endi do dum, profectum tu, proficiſcens, cturus, to go forth.
- Proluo is, ui, uere, uendi, o um prolutum u. proluens, proluturus, all to waſh, ex, pro & lavo.
- Promineo, es, ui, ere, endi o um (Sup car) promineus, to hang out in ſight.
- Promo is. prompſi, promere, endi do dum, promptum tu, promens prompturus, to bring forth, to ſet abroad.
- Promptu, 4 maſc. only in the Abl. caſe; with readineſs.
- Pſallo is, pſalli, pſallere, endi do dum. (ſup. caret.) pſallens, to ſing.
- Puber eris, 3 com. ripe of age.
- Pubes is, 3 ſam. ripeneſs: of age, plu. caret.
- Pudet, pudebat, pudi um eſt vel fuit, puditum erat vel fuerat, pudebit, pudere, it ſhameth.
- Puerasco is, (præ caret) pueras ere, endi do dum. (ſup. caret.) pueras cens, to wax a child
- Pugil iris 3 c. a champion.
- Pulver eris, 3 m. duſt.
- Pulvis eris, 3 m. duſt.
- Pumex

I N D E X.

Pumex icis, 3 *m.* a pumice
stone.

Punctum i, 2 *n.* a point.

Punctus i, 2 *m.* a point.

Pungo is, pupugi &
punxi, pungere, endi
do dum, punctum, &c,
pungens, puncturus, to
prick

Pus puris, 3 *n.* fil. h or c r-
ruption.

Python onis, 3 *dub.* a sep-
pent: killed by Apollo.

QUæro is, quæsi-
quædere, endi o um,
quæsitum tu, quærens,
quæsiturus, to seek.

Quatio, quatis, concussi,
(of concutio) quater, &
quatiendi endo endum,
quassum su, quatiens,
quaturus, to shake

Quercus i, & us, 2 & 4
f. an oak.

Quero, to complain

Qui quæ quod, who or
which, a pron. rel.

Quies etis, 3 *f.* rest. plur.
caret.

Quilibet qualibet quod
libet vel quiclibet, eve-
ry one, pron. inae.

Quinisco is quexi, qui-
niscere, endi do um,

(sup. caret) quiniscens
to nod with the head.

Quisquilæ arum, 1 *fem.*
chippings or things of no
weight. *sup. caret.*

Quot, how many.

R.

RAbula æ, 1 *masc.* a
trawler.

Rado is, rasi, ra'ere, endi
o um, rasum su, rade. s,
rasures, to shave

Ramex icis 3 *du.* business.

Rapio is, rapui rape e,
rapiendi do dum, rap-
tum tu, rapiens, raptu-
rus, to take or snatch
away.

Rastrum i, 2 *neut.* a rake;
in the plur. hi Rastr i &
hæc Rastra.

Raucio is, raufi, raucire,
rauciendi o um, (*sup.*
caret) ciens, to be hoarse.

Recido is, cidi, recidere,
endi o um, recasum su,
rec dens, recasurus, to
fall backward.

Recordor, aris vel are, re-
cordatus sum vel fui,
recordari, recordandi
ando dum, reco-darum
tu, recordans, aturus,
to remember.

F 4

Reddo

I N D E X.

- Reddo** is, reddidi, redde-
re, endi o um, reddi-
tum tu, reddens, reddi-
turus, *to restore.*
- Redoleo** redoles, ui, ere,
endi endo endum,
itum, itu, redolens,
iturus, *to give a sa-*
our.
- Refringo** is, fregi; re-
fringe e, udi o um, re-
fractum tu, refringens,
fracturus, *to break open,*
of re and frango.
- Rego** is, rexi, regere, en-
di endo dum, rectum
tu, regens, rector, *to*
rule or govern.
- Relego** is, egi, egere, en-
di do dum, lectum & u,
egens, ector, *to read*
again.
- Reminiscor**, eris vel ere,
recordatus sum vel fui
(*of recordor*) reminif-
ci, endi o um, recor-
datum tu, reminiscens,
recordaturus, *to remem-*
ber.
- Ren** enis, 3 *m the kidney.*
- Renuo** is, renui, renuere,
endi do dum (*supinis*
caet.) renuens, *to re-*
fuse, a re & nuo.
- Reror**, reris vel rere, ratus
sum vel fui, reri, rendi
o um, ratum u, reens,
raturus, *to suppose.*
- Repango** is, repegi, re-
pangere, endi do dum,
repactum repactu, re-
pangens, repacturus, *to*
fasten again, of re &
pango.
- Reperio** is, reperi, repe-
rire, iendi do dum, re-
pertum tu, repariens,
reperturus, *to find, of re*
and pario.
- Repetundarum** gen. repe-
tundis *Abl. i f. bribery.*
- Replico** as, avi, (*& repli-*
cui) are, andi do dum,
atum tu, ans, aturus, *to*
reply, of re and plico.
- Repungo** is, repupugi &
repunxi, repungere, re-
pungendi do dum, re-
punctum repunctu, re-
pungens, repuncturus,
to prick again, of re and
pungo.
- Res** rei, 5 *fam. a thing.*
- Rescio** is, iui, rescire,
iendi o um, rescitum
tu, rescians, resciturus,
to know again, of re and
scio.
- Respuo** is, ui, uere, uendi
o um, resputum tu, re-
spuens, resputurus, *to*
refuse.

Restis

I N D E X.

Restis is, 3. *m. an halter.* Rus ruris, 3 *n. the coun- try : in the plural it hath three like cases, rura, rura, rura.*

Rete is, *n. a net.*

Rex regis, 3 *m. a King,*
Rideo es risi, ridere, endi
o um, risum u, ridens,
risurus, *to laugh.*

Ringo is, rinxi, ringere :
endi do dum ; rictum
u, ringens, ricturus, *to*
fret or vex.

Robur oris, 3 *n. an Oak.*
Rodo is rosi rodere, endi
o um, rosum u, rodens,
rosurus, *to gnaw.*

Roma æ, 1 *fem. Rome.*

Ros rotis, 3 *m. the Dew.*

Rostra orum, 3 *n. the Pul- pit, Sing. caret.*

Rudens entis, *dub. a cable*
Rope.

Rudo is rudi, rudere ;
rudendi do dum, (*Sup.*
caret.) rudens, *to bray*
like an Ass.

Rumpo is, rupi, rumpere ;
endi do dum, ruptum
u, rumpens, rupturus,
to break.

Ruo ruis, rui, ruere ;
ruendi do dum, ruitum
u, ruens, ruiturus, *to*
fall.

S

Sacer, a, um, *holy.*

Sacerdos otis, 3 *c. a*
Priest or Nun.

Sacro as, avi, are : andi
ando andum, atum u,
ans, aturus, *to dedi-*
cate.

Sal alis, 3 *masc. salt, and*
it is found in the Neuter
Gender, hoc sal.

Salio is (*pro salto*) salui
(*or salii*) salire, iendi
endo dum, saltum u,
salians salturus. *to leap.*
inde desilio, desilii, de-
sultum : exilio, tran-
silio, resilio.

Salio is, (*pro sale condic,*
or conspergo) salivi, sa-
lire : iendi do dum :
salitum u, salians, sali-
turus, *to season with salt.*
vide psallo.

Sallio is. fallivi, fallire,
endi endo endum, fal-
litum tu, falliens, fal-
liturus. *to salt.*

Sallo is, falli, fallere : en-
di do dum : fallium su,
fallens

INDEX

- fallens falsurus, *to sea.* Scabo is, scabi, scabere,
son with salt. endi endo endum. (*sup.*
car.) scabens, *to scratch,*
or rub.
- Salto, as, avi, are, andi
do dum, tum tu. sal-
tans, saltaturus, *to leap*
or dance.
- Salum i, 2 *n. the sea.*
- Salus utis 3 *f. health. pl c.*
- Samnis itis 3 *m. a samnite*
- Sancio is sanxi & sancivi,
sancire, sancienti do
dum, sancitum citu,
sanciens, sanciturus,
to establish.
- Sanguis inis, 3 *m. blood.*
Pl caret.
- Sapphyrus i, 2 *f. a sapphire*
- Sapientia æ, 1 *f. wisdom.*
[Pl caret]
- Sapio is, sapui, sapere,
sapienti endo endum,
(*sup. caret*) sapiens,
to be wise, to have a
Taste.
- Sarcio is, sarfi, sarcire,
endi do dum, sartum
tu, sarciens, sarturus,
to patch.
- Sardonyx, yncis, 3 *m. a*
sardonyx stone.
- Satago is, sategi, agere
endi do dum (*sup. car.*)
sa igens, *to endeavour*
- Satrapas } æ, 1 *m. a peer,*
Satrapa } *or prince.*
- Scalpo is, scapfi, scalpere
endi endo endum, scal-
ptum scalptu, scalpens,
scalpturus, *to claw or*
scratch
- Sca do is, scandi, scande-
re, endi do dum,
scansum su, scandens,
scansurus, *to climb.*
- Scindo is, scidi, scindere,
endi endo dum, scif-
sum u. scindens, scif-
surus, *to cut.*
- Scio scis, scivi, scire, sci-
endi, do dum, scitum
scitu, sciens, sciturus,
to know.
- Scobis }
Scobs } is, 3 *f. dust.*
- Scriba æ, 1 *m. a scribe or*
notary
- Scribo is, scripsi, scribere
endi endo endum,
scriptum scriptu, scri-
bens, scripturus, *to*
write.
- Scrobs scrobis, 3 *fem. a*
ditch.
- Scurra æ, 1 *masc. a scoffer*
or jester.
- Sece no is, secrevi, se-
cernere: endi do dum,
tum

I N D E X.

- trum tu, fecernens, se- Sensus, us, 4 *m. idem.*
 cieturus, *to divide or se-* Sentio sentis, sensi, sen-
parate. tire, sentiendi sentien-
 Seco as, secui, secare, an- do sentiendum, sensum
 di do dum, sectum, se- sensu, sensiens, sensu-
 ctu, secans, secturus, rus, *to perceive, or un-*
to cut. derstand
 Sædo sedes, fedi, federe, Sentis is 3 *m. a thorn.*
 endi endo endum, sei- Sepelio is, sepelivi, se-
 sum sessu, sedens, ses- pelire, sepeliendi endo
 furus, *to sit.* endum, sepultum tu,
 Seges etis, 3 *f. corn, yet* sepeliens, sepulturus *to*
standing. bury.
 Seligo is, seligi, seligere, Sepio sepis, sepsi, sepire,
 seligendi endo endum, iendi do dum, septum
 selectum selectu, seli- tu, sepenti, septurus, *to*
 gens, selecturus, *to se-* hedge.
lect or set apart. Seps (p o serpente, ser-
 Semis is, 3 *m. ab ἡμισυς,* lopendra scilicet) se-
 generat mconvenit cu- pis 3 *masculine, a ser-*
 jusque rei dimidio *half.* pto putrefacio, quod
 Semissis gen semissis, 3 *m.* membra ista putrefa-
half a pound, quasi semi- ciat, *σὺν ᾧ, of a ser-*
 as sex uncia, dimidi- pent.
 um assis.
 Senectæ æ, 1 *f. old Age.*
Plur. caret.
 Senex senis, 3 *com. an old*
Man.
 Seno onis, 3 *m. the fist-*
point.
 Senium ii, 2 *n. old Age.*
Plur. caret.
 Sensum i, 2 *neut. the sense*
or feeling, judgment, or
reason.

Seps sepis, vel potius,
 sepes sepis, (pro sepi-
 mento) 3 *fem an hedge,*
of sepio
 Sequor sequeris vel ere,
 sequutus sum vel fui,
 sequi sequendi endo en-
 dum, sequutum tu; se-
 quen, sequuturus se-
 quutus, & sequendus.
to follow.

Ser-

I N D E X

- Sermo onis, 3 *m.* *speech.*
 Ser eris, 3 *masc.* *one of the People in Asia, called Seres.*
 Sero (pro semino vel planto) feris, fevi, ferere, ferendi endo dum, satum tu, ferens, sature, to sowe, or plant; the Compounds whereof make situm: as, Assero, *i. e.* *juxta fero,*) assevi, assitum: consero, consevi, confitum. Dissero (pro disseminio) evi, itum: obsero, obsevi, obstitutum
 Sero (pro ordino vel iungo) feris, ferui, ferere, ferendi, ferendo ferendum; sertum, sertu, ferens, serturus, to set in order: the Compounds whereof make sertum; as assero (*i. e.* *affirmo, confirmo*) asserui, assertum: Consero (pro commisceo) conserui, consertum. Dissero (*i. e.* *disputo*) differui dissertum. Exsero (*i. e.* *externo vel extendo*) exerui, exser-
- tum. Insero (*i. e.* *immitto vel interpono*) inserui, insertum.
 Serpens entis, 3 *masc.* *a serpent.*
 Sibilus i, 2 *m.* *an hissing: in the plural Number, it is masculine and neuter; as hi sibili, & hæc sibila.*
 Sido is, sedi (of sedo) sidere, sidendi do dum, *Sup. caret*) sidens, to settle down. Compounds assido, confido, desido, resido, subsidio, edī.
 Siler eris, 3 *n.* *an Osier.*
 Silex icis, 3 *masc.* *a flint-stone.*
 Sinapi, *n. undecl.* *mustard.*
 Sinapis is, 3 *f.* *mustard.*
 Sindon, onis, 3 *f.* *fine linen cloth.*
 Singultio is, singultivi, singultire, iendi iendo iendum: singultum u, singultiens, singulturus, to sob.
 Sino is, fivi, finire, finendi do dum: situm tu, sinens, siturus, to suffer.
 Sinum i; 2 *n.* } *a milk-pail.*
 Sinus i, 2 *m.* }
 Sinus us, 4 *m.* *a bosom.*
 Siren enis, 3 *f.* *a mermaid.*
 Sifer

I N D E X

- Sifer** eris, 3 *n.* a *parsnip*.
Sisto (*pro facio stare* : a *Verb Activus*) sistis, stiti, sistere. sistendi endo endum; statum, statu : sistens, staturus, *to make to stand, as siste gradum* stay your pace, siste lacrymas, stay your tears.
Sisto (*tantum pro stare* : *Verb Neuter*) sistis : steti : sistere; endi endo endum, statum u, sistens turus, *to make to stand*.
Sitis is, *fam. thirst, Plur. caret.*
Suboles is, 3 *f.* an off-spring *Pl. caret.*
Socrus i, 2 *fem.* a mother in-law.
Sodalis is, 3 *m.* a companion.
Sol solis, 3 *m.* the sun.
Soleo es, solitus sum vel fui, ere, *to be wont, or accustomed.*
Solium ii, 2 *n.* a throne, *Pl. caret.*
Solvo is, solvi, solvere; endi o um, solitum u, solvens, soluturus, *to loose.*
Somnus ni, 2 *m.* sleep.
Sono as, sonui, sonare, andi o um, sonitum tu, sonans, soniturus, *to sound.*
Sorbeo-es; sorbui & sorpsi, sorbere, sorbendi sorbendosorbendum, sorptum u, sorbens, sorpturus, *to sap.*
Sospes, safe.
Soror oris, 3 *f.* a sister.
Spargo, spargis, sparsi, spargere, spargendispargendospargendum, sparsum fu, spargens, sparsurus, *to sprinkle.*
Species ei, 5 *fem.* a kind.
Specio, an old Verb out of use, but in the compounds, as, adspicio, conspicio, despicio, inspicio, prospicio, respicio, suspicio, &c. Specus i or us, 2 & 4 *m.* a den.
Sperno is, sprevi, spernere, spernendi endo endum, spretum tu, spernens, spreturus, *to despise.*
Spinus ni, (*or more rightly mas pinus*) a *stoc-tree*, or a *pine-tree.*
Splen splenis, 3 *m.* the spleen.
Spondeo es, spondendi, spondere, endi o um, sponsum fu, spondens, sponsurus, *to promise.*
Sponsalia orum, 2 *n.* betrothing. *sing. caret.*
Spon-

I N D E X.

- Spontis, Genit. & sponte, Stringo stringis, strinxi, Ablat. 3 *fam.* of his stringere, stringendi do-
own accord. dum, strictum u, strin-
gens stricturus, *to strain,*
to strike.
- Statuo, statuis, statui, sta- Struo struis struxi, stru-
tuere, statuendi endo ere, struendi struendo
endum, statutum u, sta- struendum, struatum
tuens, uturus, *to ap-* u, struens, structurus,
point or decree. *to build*
- Sterno is stravi, sterne- Stultitia æ. 1 *f* foolishness,
re, sternendi do dum, Plur. caret.
- stratum atu, sternens, Suadeo suades, suasi, sua-
straturus, *to spread, or* dere, suadendi dendo
throw down. entum, suasum suasu,
Sterto, *to snort in sleeping.* suadens, suasurus, *to*
Stipis } is, 3 *f.* an *persuade.*
Stips } alms.
- Stirps (pro trunco arbo- Suber, eris, 3 *neut.* a cork
ris) stirpis. 3 *masc.* the *Tree.*
trunk or body of a tree.
- Stirps (origo, progenies, Sublego sublegis, suble-
suboles) stirpis, 3 *fem.* gi, sublegere, endi do
a stick or descent. dum, sublectum sub-
lectu, sublegens, sub-
lecturus, *to steal away*
privily.
- Sto stas steti, stare, stan- Suboleo es, suboluis sub-
di aodo andum statum olere, ole di olendo
statu, stans, staturus, dum, subolium subo-
to stand. litu, subolens, suboli-
turus, *to savour, or smell*
a thing.
- Strepo is, strepui, strepe- Suesco is, suevi vel suetus
re, strepen. i do dum, sum vel fui, ere, en i
strepitum strepitu, stre- do dum, suetum etu,
pens, strepituus, *to make* suescens, sueturus, *to*
a noise. *accustom.*
- Strideo es, *to make a noise.* Suffro
- Strido is, stridi, stridere,
endi do dum, (*Supinis*
caret.) strideps, *to make*
a noise.

I N D E X

Sustero, suffers, sustuli, Sylvester, *belonging to the*
 sufferere, sufferendi do *wood.*
 dum, sublatum latu, Synodus odi, 3 f. *an As-*
 sultens, sublaturus, *sembly.*
to suffer

Sugo, sugis, fuxi, fugere,
 endi do endum, (*su-*
pinis caret.) fugeas, *to*
suck.

Sulmo sulmonis, 3 masc.
a Town where Ovid was
born

Sum es, fui [of suo] effi,
futurus to be.

Sumo sumis, sumpsi, ere,
 endi do dum, ptum
 tu, sumens, sumptu-
 rus, *to take.*

Supellex estilis, 3 f pl.
 Sectilia, *household stuff*, sed
vix legitur.

Suppetiæ, Acc. suppetias,
 1 f *Aid.*

Supplico, as, supplicavi,
 are, andiando andum,
 supplicatum tu, ans,
 aturus, *to intreat : of*
sub & plico.

Surgo, surgis, surrexi,
 ere surgendi endo en-
 dum, surrectum, sur-
 rectu, surgens, surre-
 cturus, *to rise : of su-*
sum & rego, erigo.

Sus suis, 3 com. *a sow,*
boar or hog.

T

T Aceo, taces, tacui
 tacere, endi, endo
 endum, tacitum tu, ta-
 ciens, taciturus, *to hold*
one's peace.

Tædet tædebat. teduit,
or pertæsum est vel fu-
it, tæduerat, vel per-
tæsum erat vel fuerat,
 tædebit, tædere, *it*
irketh.

Tænarus i, 2 masc. *a Pro-*
montory in Laconia, in
the Plur. hæc Tænara,
orum.

Tagus gi, 2 m. *a river in*
Portugal.

Talio onis, 3 m. *like for*
like, avengement.

Talpa, talpæ, 1 dub. *a*
mole.

Tango is, tetigi, tangere,
 endi do dum, tactum
 tactu, tangens ; tactu-
 rus, *to touch.*

Tantundem Genit tan-
 tidem, *as much, a Dip-*
toce, declined only in two
Cases.

Tapes

I N D E X.

- Tapes etis, masc. a carpet or tapestry.** (Sup. caret.) tepens, to wax hot.
Tapete etis, 3 n. tapestry. Ternio onis, 3 m. the troy point.
Tapetum i, 2 n. tapestry. Tero is, trivi, terere : tetendi do dum ; tritum tu : terens, triturus, to wear.
Tartarus ri, 2 masc. Hell: in the Plural Hæc Tartara.
Tayget us ti, 2 masc. an hill in Laconia : in the Plural hæc Taygeta.
Teges etis, 3 fem. a matt. Testis is, 3 masc. a witness.
Temno is tempfi, temnere, endi do dum, temptum tu, temnens, tempturus, to despise. Teucer ri, } 2 m. a king
Teucrus ri, } of Troy.
Tempe ; Neuter. a very fair field in Thessaly, or place of Delight. Texo is, texui, texere : endi do dum, : textum tu : texens, texturus, to weave.
Tendo, tendis, tetendi, tendere tendendi tendendo dum, tensum u & tentum tu, tendens, tensurus & tenturus, to stretch or bend. Thebæ arum, 1 fam. Thebes, a city, Sing. caret.
Teneo es, tenui, tenere, tenendi do dum, tentum u, tenens, tenturus, to hold. Thermæ arum, 1 f. hot Baths, Sing. caret.
Tepeo tepes, tepui ; tepere : tependi endo endum ; (Sup. caret.) tepens, to be warm. Thorax acis, 3 m. a breastplate.
Tepefco is, tepui, tepescere ; tepescendi do dum, Thrax acis, 3 m. a Thracian.
Thus uris, 3 n. frankincense, or the frankincense-tree, in the plural it hath three like cases : thura, thura, thura.
Tignum i, 2 n. a rafter.
Tignus i, 2 m. a rafter.
Tigris tigridis, 3 fem. a Tyger.

Timeo

I N D E X.

- Timeo es, timui, timere : *(Sup caret.)* torpens, *to be sluggish.*
timendi endo endum : *(Sup. car.)* timens, *to fear.*
- Timeor, timeris vel timere : *(Præ. caret)* timeri : timendus, *to be feared.*
- Tibuto as, titubavi, & titubatus sum vel fui, titubare : titubandi do andum, titubatum tu : titubans, titubaturus, *to stumble.*
- Tollo is, fustuli, tollere : Tollendi tollendo tollendum : latum latu, tollens, laturus, *to bear or suffer.*
- Tondeo es, totondi, tondere : tontendi endo endum ; tonsum tonsu : tondens, tonsurus, *to clip or shear.*
- Tonitru, *neuter Invariab. thundr, in the plural Number,* Tonitrua uum, &c.
- Tonitrus ūs, *4 masc. thunder.*
- Tono as, tonui, tonare : tonandi do dum ; tonitum u : tonans, toniturus, *to thunder.*
- Torpeo es torpui torpere ; torpendi do dum, *(Sup caret.)* torpens, *to be sluggish.*
- Torqueo es, torfi, torquere : torquendi quendo, quendum : torsum torfu, & tortum tortu, torquens, torfurus, & torturus, *to wreath, to wrest, to vex or trouble.*
- Torquis is, *3 m. a chain for the neck.*
- Torrensensis, *3 m. a torrent.*
- Torreo es, torrui, torrere, torrendi o um ; tostumu, torrens, tosturus, *to roast.*
- Torris is, *3 m. a firebrand.*
- Tor, *hi hæ & hac, so many, an aptote.*
- Tracto as, avi, are ; tractandi ando andum, atum tu ; ans, turus, *to handle.*
- Trado is, tradidi, tradere : tradendi endo endum, traditum tu, tradens, traditurus, *to deliver unto any one, of trans & do.*
- Traho is, traxi, trahere : trahendi do dum ; tractum tu ; trahens, traheturus, *to draw.*
- Translego is, translegi, tran

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- translegere; endi endo Tulo, *an old Verb, from whence fero borrows his preterperfect tense.*
endum; transleſtum tu, *whence fero borrows his preterperfect tense.*
translegens, tranſleſtu-
rus, *to read over.*
- Tremo is, tremui, tre-
mere; tremendi do
dum, (*ſup. caret*) tre-
mens, *to tremble*
- Tes *hi & hæ & hæc tria,*
three, ſing. caret.
- Tribus us, 3 *m. a kindred,*
or flock.
- Tricæ arum, 1 *fæm. trifles.*
Sing. caret.
- Triptoton ti, 2 *neuter, a*
Triptote, id eſt, a Noun
declined only in three
Cases.
- Tros trois, 3 *maſc. a Tro.*
jan
- Trudo is, truſi, trudere:
endi do dum, truſum
ſu, trudens, truſurus, *o*
truſt.
- Tu, *Gen. tui, thou, pron.*
prim.
- Tuber tuberis, 3 *neut a*
ſwelling, or muſhroom,
of tumeo.
- Tueor tueris vel tuere:
tuitus ſum vel fui, tu-
eri: tuendi tuendo en-
dum: tutum tutu, &
tuitum tuitu tuens,
tuturus & tuiturus, *to*
deſend.
- Tuor, eris vel ere, tuitus
ſum vel fui, tueri:
tuendi do dum: tu-
tum tu, & tuitum tui-
tu, tuens, tuturus, &
tuiturus, *to look.*
- Tundo is, tutudi, tunde-
re, tundendi do dum,
tuſum ſu, tundens,
tuſurus, *to beat, or*
knock
- Tuffis is, 3 *f. a cough,*
pl. caret.
- Tibris is, 3 *m. the river*
Tiber.
- Tibur uris, 3 *n. a Town in*
Italy.
- V.
- Vado, is, vaſi vade-
re, vadendi endo
endum, vaſum vaſu,
vadens, vaſurus, *to go.*
- Valeo, va'es, valui, vale-
re, valendi valendo va-
lendum, valitum tu,
valens, valiturus, *to be*
in hea'th.
- Valvæ arum, 1 *f. folding*
door, ſing caret.
- Vannus i, 2 *f. a van to*
winnow corn withal.
- Vas vadis, 2 *m. a ſurety.*

Vas

I N D E X.

- Vas** vasis, 3 *neut.* a vessel; in the *Plural Number*, it is of the *second Declension*. Vasa vasorum : according to the *Verse*, Vas, vasis primo : vasorum vasa, secundo.
- Vates** vatis, 3 *m.* a prophet or prophetess.
- Uber** eris, 3 *hic & hæc* ; plentiful, *Adj.*
- Uber** eris, 3 *neut.* a dug or pap,
- Ves** is is, 3 *m.* a bar.
- Veho** vehis vexi, vehere : vehendi vehendo vehendum, vectum u, vehens, vecturus, to carry.
- Vello** is, velli & vulsi, vellere, vellendi endo endum, vulsum su, vellens, vulsurus, to pull up.
- Vendo** vendis, vendidi, vendere : vendendi endo endum ; venditum u, vendens, venditurus, to sell.
- Veneo** (pro vendor) is, veni vi, & venditus sum vel fui, venire : vendendi veniendo endum, venum venu veniens, to be sold : *Verb Neuter passive.*
- Venio** is, veni, ire, veniendi do dum, ventum u, veniens, venturus, to come.
- Venter** tris, 3 *m.* the Belly
- Venus** eris, 3 *f.* the goddess of Beauty.
- Ver** veris, 3 *n.* the Spring. *Plur. caret.*
- Verber** eris, 3 *n.* a stripe. But it is out of use in the *Nom. Case.*
- Verberis** *Genitivo*, & verberere *Ablativo*, of a stripe : in the *Plural*, verbera, um, &c.
- Vergo**, vergis, (*præterito car.*) vergere : vergendi vergendo vergendum (*Sup. car.*) vergens, to bend.
- Vermis** is, 3 *m.* a worm.
- Verna** æ, 1 *com* a slave, bondman or bondwoman.
- Verres** is, 3 *m.* a Boar-pig.
- Verro** verris, verri, & verri verrire : verrendi endo endum : versum su, verrens, versurus, to brush.
- Verto** vertis verti, vertere, vertendi endo endum, versum versu, vertens, versurus, to turn.

Ver-

I N D E X.

- Vervex** ecis, 3 *masc. a weather.* **Virgilius** ii, 2 *m. Virgil, a Poet. Pl. caret.*
- Vescor**, vesceris vel vescere, passus sum vel fui. (*of pascor*) vesci : vescendi endo endum ; passum u, vescens, passurus, to eat. **Virgo** inis, 3 *f. a virgin.* **Virtus** utis, 3 *f. virtue.*
- Vesper** ei, 2 *m. the evening.* **Virus** i, n. *Ac. Voc. virus, poyson. Pl. caret.*
- Veto** as, vetui, are : andi o um, vetitum tu, vetans, vetiturus, to forbid. **Vis** vis, 3 *f. force, strength.* **Viscum** i, 2 *n. glue, or bird-lime.*
- Vicem**, *Ac. vice, Abl. by turn ; and in the Pl. vi-* **Viscus** i, 2 *m. glue, birdlime.* **Viscus** eris, 3 *n. ut. the en-*
- Vide** es, vidi, videre, videndi o um, visum fu, videns, visurus, to see. **Viscum** i, 2 *n. glass.*
- Vico** es, vievi, viere : endi o um, vietum tu : viens, vieturus, to bind. **Vivo** is, vixi, vivere : viciendi o um, visum u, vivens, vieturus, to live.
- Vigil** ilis, 3 *com. a watchman or woman.* **Ulciscor**, eris vel ere, ultus sum vel fui, ulcisci, endi do dum, ultum tu, ulciscens, ulturus, to revenge.
- Vincio** is, vixi, vincere : viciendi do dum, vincitum u, vinciens, vinciturus, to bind. **Unguis** is, 3 *m. a nail.*
- Vinco** is, vici, vincere : vincendi do um, victum tu, vincens, victurus, to overcome. **Vocito** as, avi, are : andi o um, atum tu, ans, aturus, to call often.
- Vindex** icis, 3 *com. an avenger.* **Volo** as, avi, are, andi o um, volatum tu, volans, aturus, to fly.
- Vir** viri, 2 *masc. a man.* **Volo** vis, volui, velle, volendi endo endum (*Sup. car.*) volens, to will, or to be willing.

Volucer

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<i>Volucer, swift.</i>	<i>Uro is, ussi, urere, urendi</i>
<i>Volvo is, volvi, volvere:</i>	<i>o um, ustum u, urens,</i>
<i>endio o um: volutum u,</i>	<i>usturus, to burn.</i>
<i>volvens, uturus; to roll.</i>	<i>Utor, eris vel ere, usus</i>
<i>Vomer--eris } A Plow-</i>	<i>sum vel fui, uti, utendi</i>
<i>Vomis--eris } share.</i>	<i>o um, usum u, utens,</i>
<i>Vomo is, vomui, vomere:</i>	<i>usurus, to use.</i>
<i>vomendi do dum, vo-</i>	<i>Vulgas, 2 masc. & neut.</i>
<i>mitum tu, vomens, vo-</i>	<i>the common people.</i>
<i>miturus, to vomit.</i>	<i>Vulpis is, 3 masc. a fox.</i>
<i>Urgeo, es, urfi, urgere,</i>	<i>Uxor oris, 3 fem. a wife</i>
<i>urgendi do dum, ursum</i>	
<i>u, urgens, ursurus, to</i>	
<i>urza.</i>	

Examples

Examples of Adjectives of Three Terminations, whose Genitive Case endeth in *ius*, the Dative in *i*.

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Nom. N om. <i>Unus a um.</i>	Nom. <i>uni unæ una.</i>
Gen. <i>unius.</i>	Gen. <i>unorum arum orum.</i>
Dat. <i>uni.</i>	Dat. <i>unis.</i>
Acc. <i>unum unam unum.</i>	Acc. <i>unos nnas una.</i>
Voc. <i>une una unum.</i>	Voc. <i>uni unæ una.</i>
Abl. <i>uno una uno.</i>	Abl. <i>unis</i>

Thus are declined *Totus a um, all.* *Solus a um, alone.* *Ullus a um, any one.* *Alius a ud, another.* *Alter era erum, idem.* *Uter tra um, either.* *Neuter tra, trum, neither.*

Examples of Irregular Adjectives

Nom. <i>Hic celeberr, hæc celeberris, hoc celebre, famous.</i>	N. <i>Hi & hæ Celebres & hæc celebra.</i>
Gen. <i>hujus celeberris.</i>	N <i>ho um, harum & hærum celeberrum.</i>
Dat. <i>huic celebri.</i>	D. <i>his celeberris.</i>
Acc. <i>hunc & hanc celeberrum & hæc celebre.</i>	A. <i>hos & has celebres & hæc celebra.</i>
V.O. <i>celeberr, celeberris, celebre.</i>	V. O. <i>celebres & O celebra.</i>
Abl. <i>ab hoc, hæc & hoc celebri.</i>	A. <i>ab his celeberris.</i>

Thus are declined *Campester, of or belonging to the Field.* *Volucer swift.* *Celer idem.* *Saluber healthy.* *Pedester, of or belonging to a Footman.* *Equester, of or belonging to a Horseman.* *Acer, eager.* *Palustrensis, of or belonging to a Marsh.* *Alacer, chearful.* *Sylvestris, woody.*

Adjectives of Three Terminations compared.

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
N { M. <i>justus ior, issimus</i>	N { M <i>justi, iores, issimi</i>
F. <i>justa, ior, issima</i>	F. <i>justæ iores, issimæ</i>
N <i>justum, ius, issimum</i>	N <i>justa, iora, issima</i>
G { M. <i>justi, ioris, issimi</i>	G { M <i>justorum, um, issimorum</i>
F. <i>justa, ioris, issimæ</i>	F. <i>justarum, rum, arum</i>
N <i>justi, oris, issimi,</i>	N <i>justorum, rum, orum</i>

Examples of Adjectives.

D.	{	M. <i>justo, iori, issimo.</i>	D.	{	M.	{	<i>Iustus, oribus, issimis.</i>
		F. <i>justæ, iari, issinæ.</i>			F.		
		N. <i>justo, iori, issimo</i>			N.		
A.	{	M. <i>justum, orem, issimam</i>	N.	{	M. <i>justos, iores, issinos.</i>	{	<i>Iusti, iores, issini.</i>
		F. <i>justam, iorem, issimam.</i>			F. <i>justas, iores, issinas.</i>		
		N. <i>justum, ius, issimum.</i>			N. <i>justa, iora, issina.</i>		
V.	{	M. <i>just, i r, issime.</i>	V.	{	M. <i>justi, i res, issimi.</i>	{	<i>Iusti, i res, issimi.</i>
		F. <i>justa, ior, issina.</i>			F. <i>justas, iores, issinæ.</i>		
		N. <i>justum, ius, issimum.</i>			N. <i>justa, iora, issina.</i>		
A.	{	M. <i>justo, iore vel iori, issino.</i>	A.	{	M.	{	<i>Iusti, oribus, issimis.</i>
		F. <i>justa, iore vel iori, issina.</i>			F.		
		N. <i>justo, iore vel iori, issino.</i>			N.		

Adjectives of two Terminations compared.

Sing.	P. C. S.	Plur	P. C. S.
N.	{	N.	{
G.	{	G.	{
D.	{	D.	{
A.	{	A.	{
V.	{	V.	{
A.	{	A.	{

An

Examples of Adjectives compared.

An Adjective of Three Articles is thus Compared.

Sing. P. C. S.		Plur P. C. S.	
N.	M. <i>Felix</i> <i>icior</i> <i>cissimus</i> ,	N.	M. <i>Felices</i> <i>iores</i> <i>cissimi</i> ,
	F. <i>felix</i> <i>icior</i> <i>cissima</i> ,		F. <i>felices</i> <i>iores</i> <i>cissima</i> ,
	N. <i>felix</i> <i>icius</i> <i>cissimum</i> .		N. <i>felicia</i> <i>iora</i> <i>cissima</i> ,
G.	M. <i>Felicitis</i> <i>ioris</i> <i>cissi-</i> <i>mi</i> ,	G.	M. <i>Felicitium</i> <i>iorum</i> <i>cissi-</i> <i>simorum</i> ,
	F. <i>felicitis</i> <i>ioris</i> <i>cissi-</i> <i>ma</i> ,		F. <i>felicitium</i> <i>iorum</i> <i>cissi-</i> <i>simarum</i> ,
	N. <i>felicitis</i> <i>oris</i> <i>cissimi</i> .		N. <i>feliciū</i> <i>iorū</i> <i>cissimorū</i> .
D.	M. <i>Felici</i> <i>iori</i> <i>cissimo</i> ,	D.	M. <i>Felices</i> <i>iores</i> <i>cissimi</i> ,
	F. <i>felici</i> <i>iori</i> <i>cissima</i> ,		F. <i>felices</i> <i>iores</i> <i>cissima</i> ,
	N. <i>felici</i> <i>iori</i> <i>cissimo</i> .		N. <i>felicia</i> <i>iora</i> <i>cissima</i> ,
A.	M. <i>Felicem</i> <i>iorem</i> <i>cissi-</i> <i>num</i> .	A.	M. <i>Felices</i> <i>iores</i> <i>cissimi</i> ,
	F. <i>felicem</i> <i>orem</i> <i>cissi-</i> <i>nam</i> ,		F. <i>felices</i> <i>iores</i> <i>cissima</i> ,
	N. <i>felix</i> <i>icius</i> <i>cissimum</i> .		N. <i>felicia</i> <i>iora</i> <i>cissima</i> ,
V.	M. <i>Felix</i> <i>icior</i> <i>cissime</i> ,	V.	M. <i>Felices</i> <i>iores</i> <i>cissimi</i> ,
	F. <i>felix</i> <i>icior</i> <i>cissima</i> ,		F. <i>felices</i> <i>iores</i> <i>cissima</i> ,
	N. <i>felix</i> <i>icius</i> <i>cissimum</i> .		N. <i>felicia</i> <i>iora</i> <i>cissima</i> ,
A.	M. <i>Felice</i> <i>iore</i> <i>vel</i> <i>iori</i> <i>cissimo</i> ,	A.	M. <i>Felices</i> <i>iores</i> <i>cissimi</i> ,
	F. <i>felice</i> <i>iore</i> <i>vel</i> <i>iori</i> <i>cissima</i> ,		F. <i>felices</i> <i>iores</i> <i>cissima</i> ,
	N. <i>felice</i> <i>iore</i> <i>vel</i> <i>iori</i> <i>cissimo</i> .		N. <i>felicia</i> <i>iora</i> <i>cissima</i> ,

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